

Velayati to visit Saudi Arabia

RIYADH (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati will arrive in Saudi Arabia Thursday for the first high-level visit since the two states resumed ties last month. Riyadh-based diplomats and officials said Wednesday. They said Mr. Velayati would discuss Gulf security and ways of improving links between the two countries and would travel to Jeddah for meetings with Saudi King Fahd and senior officials. Mr. Velayati was initially scheduled to visit the kingdom last Saturday but his trip was postponed to avoid coinciding with a trip by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, diplomats said. Iran's relations with Saudi Arabia and its five Arab allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) improved dramatically during the Gulf war. Iraq and Saudi Arabia cut ties three years ago. Relations worsened after 400 pilgrims, mainly Iranians, were killed in clashes with Saudi security forces during political rallies in Islam's holiest shrine in Mecca in 1987.

Volume 16 Number 4684

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY, APRIL 25-26, 1991, SHAWAL 11-12, 1411

Israeli colonel demoted to private

TEL AVIV (AP) — An army colonel was ordered demoted to the rank of private Tuesday for instructing soldiers to beat and break the limbs of a group of Arab detainees near the start of the Palestinian uprising. The sentencing of Yehuda Meir ended one of the most dramatic military trials of the uprising which exposed internal army controversy over a practice of beating protesters as a not-control measure. He was also one of the highest ranking officers to be put on trial during the 40-month-old rebellion. "I have mixed feelings... the court said I should be a private, that's what will be," Col. Meir said on army radio of his sentence while leaving the Tel Aviv military court. The tribunal found Col. Meir guilty April 8 of ordering soldiers to beat and break the arms and legs of Palestinians detained in Beita and Hawata villages in January 1988.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Bessmertnykh said due here next month

AMMAN (I.T.) — Soviet Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh is due to visit Jordan early next month in the course of a tour of the Middle East region, according to a report in Sawt al Shaab Arabic daily Wednesday. The report said that the minister's visit, the first to Jordan and the region, since assuming his post, aims at sounding out the views of various parties involved in the Middle East conflict, particularly with regard to the question of an international or regional conference. The minister, the report said, is expected to be accompanied by a team of specialists in Middle East affairs.

Lebanon trying to cancel visa rules

AMMAN (I.T.) — Lebanon's ambassador to Jordan said in a statement published in Al Dustour daily that he would try to bring about the cancellation of the visa requirement for visitors to and from Lebanon. The ambassador said that Jordan and Lebanon maintain unique trade links and he expected the relations to be boosted in the future. He said that the consular section at the embassy was doing all it can to ensure visas for Jordanians wishing to visit Lebanon, but priority is normally given to businessmen and diplomats.

Israel releases passenger boat

SIDON (R) — Israel has released a passenger boat seized by its security forces off South Lebanon, port sources said Wednesday. The Cyprus-registered Beaufort was intercepted Sunday off the Lebanese port of Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut and diverted to Israel. The sources said the boat arrived in the Cypriot port of Larnaca Wednesday. They could not say whether Israel detained anyone on board. The boat was carrying 12 passengers — six Palestinians, five Lebanese and a Moroccan. Its crew comprised three Egyptians, three Lebanese, two Bulgarians and a Sri Lankan.

UAE president visits Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahayan arrived in Kuwait on Wednesday, the first head of state to visit the emirate since the Gulf war ended. Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah was at the airport to receive Sheikh Zayed, who is on a tour of Gulf states. He visited Saudi Arabia Tuesday and was due in Bahrain later Wednesday.

Rafsanjani to visit Syria on Saturday

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani will begin a three-day visit to Syria next Saturday, the Iranian news agency IRNA said Wednesday. The visit is in response to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's trip to Tehran last September. Mr. Rafsanjani had previously travelled to Damascus as parliament speaker. Diplomats in Damascus said Mr. Rafsanjani's talks were expected to cover the aftermath of the Gulf war and the 12 Western hostages held by pro-Iranian militants in Lebanon.

Belgian aid to Kurds faces delays

BRUSSELS (AP) — A Belgian emergency mission to help Kurdish refugees in Iran continued to face delays Wednesday, three days after local authorities stopped soldiers accompanying the aid. "This is not what we had planned and hoped for," Jose Charlier said in a statement. "Several difficulties and constraints have led to delays." Thirty-eight paratroopers left Brussels on four Hercules transport planes carrying badly needed emergency aid to Kurdish refugees in northwestern Iran. But they were kept in Urmieh upon their landing, officials said. "They did not have visas since, normally, for humanitarian operations like this, no visas are required," said a government official.

PLO insists on U.N. conference, but keeps door open for U.S. ideas

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Wednesday it wanted a full-scale U.N. conference on Middle East peace and rejected any "regional" conferences which would not carry the same weight under international law.

The organisation deftly avoided closing the door on U.S. diplomacy, however, saying guidelines for peace laid down by U.S. President George Bush in March should be among the principles behind the conference.

The 100-strong Palestine Central Council PCC, after a three-day meeting in Tunis, said:

"The council asserts the need to hold an international peace conference attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, under U.N. supervision."

"It rejects any regional or other (form of) conference which is not based on this international legitimacy."

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has been touring the Middle East in an attempt to narrow the gap between Arab and Israeli ideas on who should take part in a peace conference and what its terms of reference should be.

Israel wants a regional conference which would pave the way

"We want respect for U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of land for peace, even if the solution comes in internationally guaranteed stages," he said.

The PCC, which meets about twice a year to set policy guidelines for the 15-man Executive Committee, held its session at a secret location in Tunis.

Hardline PLO groups had demanded the council reject Mr. Baker's proposals while moderates favoured a flexible approach as suggested by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat at the opening session on Sunday.

"In the end, everyone concurred with Farouk Kaddoumi (the head of the Political Department), who said it would not be the first time the Americans made proposals which did not materialise. We must be careful not to fall into a trap," one delegate told Reuters.

George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), threatened to force a vote on suspending PLO diplomatic moves as long as Washington refused to deal directly with the PLO, delegates said.

Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of

(Continued on page 5)

Baker assails settlement, heads for Soviet talks

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker condemned Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank in unusually sharp words Wednesday and said his effort to convene a Middle East peace conference still had far to go.

He said he and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad made some progress in nearly 10 hours of talks. They failed however to agree what role the United Nations should play in Middle East peacemaking.

"We were very disappointed to learn this morning that there is yet another new settlement established in the occupied territories," Mr. Baker told reporters

before leaving for the Soviet Union.

"That points up vividly that it is easier to obstruct peace than to promote it," he said, obviously angry.

Mr. Baker was referring to the actions of a group of Israelis, who on Tuesday moved into a newly erected settlement in the occupied West Bank, 20 Kilometres northwest of Jerusalem. It was the second Jewish enclave planted in the occupied territories since Mr. Baker began his latest shuttle mission in the region.

The most optimistic message from Mr. Baker was his assertion that he would not be spending so much time in the region if he did

(Continued on page 5)

Syria spells out its terms for peace

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria spelled out its position on U.S. peace efforts in detail on Wednesday and said the aim of its talks with Washington was to find out how far the United States was committed to enforcing U.N. resolutions.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharra, at a joint news conference with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, noted that President George Bush undertook on March 6 to work for a Middle East settlement based on U.N. resolutions 242 and 338.

The resolutions call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and a conference to negotiate a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The resolutions call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and a conference to negotiate a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In fact they (the Israelis) are talking about war rather than talking about peace. They were dragging the region into war... they are not pushing us towards peace," he added.

U.S. officials have portrayed Mr. Baker's mission as an attempt to close the gap between Arabs and Israelis on the form a peace conference should take and who should take part.

Mr. Sharra giving no sign of a shift in Syria's position, said:

A peace settlement must be based on Israeli withdrawal from

occupied territory and recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people.

The United Nations, because of its long involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict, had to be a term for reference" in the conference discussions.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Europe and the United Nations should all take part in the proposed peace conference.

Given international participation on this scale, it was obvious that it would not be a "regional" conference. Israel, with support from the United States, has been pushing for a brief meeting, sponsored by the United States and possibly the Soviet Union, to pave the way for direct bilateral talks between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

It was up to the Palestinians to decide who would represent them at the conference and Syria had no objection to an independent Palestinian delegation. Palestinians widely accept the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as their spokesman but Israel rejects any PLO role in peace talks.

Mr. Baker told the news conference there was broad agreement that the conference should seek a settlement based on the two U.N. resolutions.

Now having said that, the parties have their different interpretations of exactly what is required. That is the reason why we need direct bilateral negotiations," he added.

(Continued on page 5)

U.N. force sets up base in south Iraq

SAFWAN (Agencies) — United Nations peacekeepers Wednesday raised their blue flag in place of the American stars and stripes on a rusty pole in this sweltering desert town.

But a U.S. colonel said his troops would not leave Iraq until the safety of refugees is guaranteed.

"We will continue to protect the refugees," Col. Bill Nash told the head of the U.N. observation post, Lt.-Col. Peter Feely, an Irishman.

"We're not moving out, we're just handing over this spot," the American said at a brief noon-time ceremony when the flags were changed.

Col. Feely was one of four unarmed U.N. military observers who moved into a tent left behind by the Americans, marking the first formal presence by the United Nations in a demilitarized zone that stretches 10 kilometres into Iraq and five kilometres inside Kuwait.

The U.N. established two additional posts Wednesday, one on a hill west of Safwan and the other in the Iraqi coastal town of Umm Qasr, said the commander of the U.N. peacekeeping Major-General Gunther Greindl.

"The Iraqi authorities have cooperated very well," said Gen. Greindl, an Austrian. "They have



King briefs Armed Forces officers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday met senior officers at the army headquarters in Amman and briefed them on the general situation in the region and the political developments following the Gulf war as well as efforts to find a peaceful and just settlement to the Palestine problem.

"In the end, everyone concurred with Farouk Kaddoumi (the head of the Political Department), who said it would not be the first time the Americans made proposals which did not materialise. We must be careful not to fall into a trap," one delegate told Reuters.

George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), threatened to force a vote on suspending PLO diplomatic moves as long as Washington refused to deal directly with the PLO, delegates said.

Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of

(Continued on page 5)

Iraq, rebel Kurds reach agreement in principle

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi rebel leader Jalal Talabani said Wednesday that he and other Kurdish groups had reached agreement in principle with President Saddam Hussein and his government on greater autonomy for their region.

Mr. Talabani, speaking after talks with President Saddam for the first time since 1984, appealed to hundreds of thousands of refugee Kurdish families who fled towards Iran and Turkey after a failed uprising to return to their homes in northern Iraq.

"As a principle I can say yes," he told a news conference when asked if the two sides had reached agreement.

We need to have another round of negotiations for details to implement it,"

Initial reports spoke of Mr. Talabani signing a deal with President Saddam but the rebel leader insisted that more talks had to be held.

Mr. Talabani, wearing Kurdish national dress, sitting under a portrait of President Saddam and fingering a string of beads, said the next round of talks would begin after celebrations for President Saddam's 54th birthday, which is Sunday.

He said all Kurds were being asked to return to their homes in Iraqi Kurdistan in the northern part of the country.

Mr. Talabani, who led a Kurdish rebel delegation to talk in the Iraqi capital at the request of the government, said the pact was based on a 1970 agreement granting the 3.5 million Kurds autonomy in Kurdistan.

The final agreement will be signed by Masoud Barzani, he said referring to the son of late Mustafa Barzani, leader of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, one of the main Kurdish groups waging a guerrilla campaign

(Continued on page 5)

Minister warns of contaminated water

AMMAN (I.T.) — Minister of Water and Irrigation Hayel Serour announced Wednesday that the water of the King Talal Dam was polluted by boron and chemical substances and warned that contamination could reach an unprecedented level in summer.

"The Syrian position vis-a-vis this point is very clear. The U.N. should play an important role in this conference... we are still discussing the nature of that," he said.

Mr. Sharra, appearing with Mr. Baker at a joint news conference, said of Mr. Baker's peace mission: "We are not optimistic

(Continued on page 5)

factories in violation of the public safety regulations," the minister said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

"Despite contacts with the factory owners, and long meetings held to discuss the problem as well as the constant flow of correspondence between the ministry and these factories, the waste continues to be dumped in the river, mainly used for irrigation in the Jordan Valley in the dry season, is polluted by waste dumped in the Zarqa River by

valley region," the minister pointed out.

He said that Jordan was an agricultural country which depended mostly on the King Talal Dam's water, polluted now by waste water insufficiently treated by the factories.

"These plants and factories along the Zarqa River insist on using in their operations boron (metallic element) and certain chemicals which are difficult to be eliminated through the subsequent treatment process," the minister said.

He said that factories use

(Continued on page 5)

Gorbachev maintains edge over hardliners

MOSCOW (AP) — Mikhail Gorbachev scored an early victory at a key Communist Party meeting Wednesday when members refused to discuss whether he should step down as party chief while serving as president, a news agency said.

Critics also failed to make Mr. Gorbachev account for his management of the party at the closed meeting of the party's 410-member Central Committee, the independent Interfax agency reported.

Interfax said participants proposed discussing "separating the duties" of president and party leader. If the posts were divided, Mr. Gorbachev would have to give up one.

The motion was defeated by a majority, Interfax said without reporting the vote total.

Mr. Gorbachev gave a 40-minute speech on the situation in the country and the party to open the session in the Central Committee's steel-gray headquarters near the Kremlin.

He described the signing of a joint statement by the leaders of nine of the 15 Soviet republics as a great achievement. Interfax said.

The statement, splashed atop

OCCUPIED GAZA (R) — Israeli troops shot dead a Palestinian in the occupied Gaza Strip Wednesday because he looked suspicious and did not obey an order to stop, the army said.

Palestinians in the southern Gaza Strip town of Rafah identified the man as Hassan Abu Mor, 21, and said he was mentally disturbed.

They said a soldier struck Mr. Abu Mor, who slapped the soldier back. The soldier then fired at close range and killed him.

An army statement said: "A Rafah resident came to the civil administration office and approached soldiers on guard in a suspicious way. He did not re-

(Continued on page 5)

TOMORROW!

EXHIBITION of fine handicrafts Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor

Middle East News

Iraq: U.S. ban on helicopter spraying endangers harvest

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Wednesday it was in danger of losing most of its wheat and barley harvest this year because the United States will not let it use helicopters to spray insecticides in the mainly Kurdish north.

"If we do not have any spraying after 10 days we will lose everything," Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Abdul Wahab Al Sabbagh told a news conference.

He accused Washington of trying to wreck Iraq's food supply. "We cannot see any reason for this but only that the Americans want to make a bigger problem for our food and destroy our food," he said.

"We have explained everything clearly and scientifically but unfortunately yesterday we received a negative answer," he said.

The United States and its Gulf war allies have effectively put much of the north of Iraq off limits to the Iraqi military to protect Kurdish refugees who fled to Turkey and Iran when the army crushed their rebellion in

March.

Washington and its allies, who are building settlements for Kurdish refugees in northern Iraq, have told Baghdad they will shoot down planes and helicopters flying north of the 36 parallel.

Iraq has more than one million hectares under wheat and barley, about 80 per cent of its production, in the area.

Mr. Sabbagh said that unless the crop was sprayed an insect called egyptian would destroy about 80 per cent of the expected one million tonnes harvest.

"Even the rest could not be used because it will be small grains with a bad smell," he added.

Mr. Sabbagh said Iraq, which used 10 small Polish M-2 helicopters for the job, had sprayed the area every year for the past 20 years.

If the insect was not controlled the problem would be worse next year and threatened to spread to neighbouring Turkey, Syria and the Soviet Union, he said.

Mr. Sabbagh said Iraq, which used 10 small Polish M-2 helicopters for the job, had sprayed the area every year for the past 20 years.

Iraq was short of meat, of which it imported 70,000 tonnes a year, and planned to increase production. "Still we need to import," he said.

Abolishing the militias is seen by officials and diplomats as the biggest hurdle in bringing lasting peace and stability to Lebanon.

Most private armies say they are willing to turn in their guns. But few weapons have actually been handed over.

Military experts consider the government's timetable unrealistic. Some political sources and diplomats believe that the April 30 deadline will be postponed.

Lebanese officials, while acknowledging the disarmament plan is facing problems, say they remain optimistic it will finally be implemented.

Political sources said delaying tactics used by the militias and recent signs of weakness from the government were apparently the result of regional concerns putting pressure on Lebanon.

One complicating factor, they said, is U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's search for Arab-Israeli peace during three tours of the building. When the four saw the policeman, one of the girls pretended to vomit and the two men held her hand, the reports said. Police reinforcements were called in and the building blocked off. Iranian diplomats were summoned to check their offices for entry but there was no evidence of that, the reports said. Police said they could not comment on all the details of the case until the arraignment was completed. Initial identification of the four was Davi Dabi, 40, Anna Dogin, 28, Litvin Amit, age unknown, and a fourth man identified only as Mr. Soufran. Police said they were unsure if the four were covered by diplomatic immunity.

France faces loss on Iraq credits

PARIS (R) — The French government faces a five billion franc (\$850 million) bill in 1991 for export credits to Iraq that have not been repaid, officials of French export credit guarantee assure Coface said Tuesday. Coface covered 11.4 billion francs (\$1.9 billion) in export credits last year, but faced a loss on a number of the loans, Coface Chairman Henri Baquast told reporters. Some of those losses may be accounted for in budgets after 1990, he said. Coface, majority-owned by French state-controlled companies, acts for the state on a cost plus fees basis.

It does not bear any of the losses suffered on state assurance business. Coface announced a net profit of 158 million francs (\$27 million) in 1990, which it said was an increase of 23 million francs (\$4 million) on 1989.

3 found guilty of breaking embargo

ORLANDO (AP) — Three people, including a Spaniard, were found guilty Tuesday of attempting to violate a presidential order by smuggling one million barrels of oil worth \$21 million out of Iraq. The defendants were found guilty by a federal jury on two counts of conspiring to deal in Iraqi crude oil, despite a U.N. and U.S. embargo banning Iraqi exports following that country's invasion of Kuwait last August. "Our national security depends on the enforcement of executive orders under the international emergency powers act," U.S. attorney Robert Genzman said Tuesday. "Motivated by huge profits, embargo violators aid our adversaries at the expense of our national security." Found guilty were Manuel Romero-Fernandez, 50, of Malaga, Spain; Ondina Maria Sosa, 54, of Miami, Florida, and Augustus Wolf von Hartz, 74, of Key Biscayne, Florida. Mr. Genzman said the three each face a maximum sentence of 17 years in prison and a fine of at least \$1 million. A fourth defendant, Manuel Olivares-Heredia, 50, also of Malaga, was acquitted by a judge last week for lack of evidence. Federal agents said the defendants had agreed to sell the oil for Iraq's State Organisation for Marketing Oil (SOMO). Under the scheme, which came to the attention of U.S. customs service agents last November, Iraq was to make crude oil available to the buyers in January. A vessel loaded with the crude would then be provided with documents falsifying the country of origin so it could pass the American blockade, customs officials said. The deal ultimately was signed for one million barrels priced \$21 a barrel, or about \$5 under the per-barrel world market price at the time the deal was made.

Schwarzkopf lunches with Bush

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Norman Schwarzkopf, just back from commanding the U.S.-led coalition forces in the Gulf war, Tuesday followed the lead of his commander in chief on how to handle the press. When President George Bush invited Gen. Schwarzkopf to the White House for lunch, both men appeared before reporters for a photograph in the Rose Garden, along with Vice President Dan Quayle and other top officials. Reporters tried to question Mr. Bush, but he invoked his often-broken rule against taking questions at photo sessions.

U.S. navy to stay

MANAMA (AP) — The U.S. navy's top commander in the Gulf war said Wednesday that the navy will remain in the Gulf for years. Vice Adm. Stanley R. Arthur made the remarks during a change of command ceremony before departing for a return to his command of the Seventh Fleet in Yokosuka, Japan. He said the navy's mission in the Gulf will continue to grow. "Our navy's continued presence here represents the importance that our country... places on this region," he said.

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Cartoons
18:30	Splendeur Sauvage
19:00	News in French
19:15	Reporters at Large
19:30	New in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Day By Day
21:10	Black Forest Clinic
22:00	News in English
22:20	Movie of the week

PRAYER TIMES

04:31	Fajr
05:54	(Sunrise) Duha
11:34	Dhuhr
16:12	'Asr
19:14	Maghreb
20:37	Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church	Swifte
Tel: 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel.	637783
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.	
Church of the Annunciation Tel.	

637440.
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrassine Church Tel. 622366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543.

American Catholic Church Tel. 712111.

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261.

St. Ephrem Church Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church Tel. 827981, 685326.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Sales Tel. 615817 and 654932.

The Church of Nazarene Tel. 675691

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair and winds will be westerly moderate to fresh. In Arqa, winds will be southerly moderate and seas rough.

Min./max. temp.

Amman 14 / 25

Aqaba 21 / 32

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Hanna Mansour 748364

Dr. Akram Samhan 894611

Dr. Yehya Abdal Rahim 736072

Dr. Abdul Majid Al Shae'r 791405

Firas pharmacy 661912

Ferdous pharmacy 778336

Al Asema pharmacy 637055

Nairooth pharmacy 623672

Al Salam pharmacy 636730

Yacoub pharmacy 644945

Shumesi pharmacy 637660

IRBID:

Deserts 14 / 28

Jordan Valley 19 / 31

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent. Aqaba 23 per cent.

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Food Control Centre 637111

Civil Defence Department 661111

Civil Defence Headquarters

Rescue 630341

Civil Defence Emergency 199

Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777

Fire Brigade 891228

Blood Bank 775121

Highway Police 843402

Traffic Police 896390

Public Security Department 630321

Hotel Complaints 605800

Price Complaints 661176

Water and Sewerage

Complaints 897467

Amman Municipality

Complaints 787111

Telephone Information

IRBID:

Apple 850 / 120

Banana 500 / 450

Beet 340 / 280

Broccoli 350 / 220

Carrot 180 / 120

Onion 150 / 100

Orange 250 / 200

Potato 360 / 300

Potato (sweet) 240 / 180

Potato (white) 120 / 80

Radish 150 / 100

Sage 400 / 300

Spanish 120 / 80

Tomatoes 420 / 350

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

14:45 Bahrain (GF)

21:25 Cairo (MS)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights

(Terminal 1)

09:00 Aqaba (RJ)

12:00 Riyadh (RJ)

13:00 London (RJ)

17:45 Jeddah (RJ)

18:00 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)

18:45 Paris, Tripoli (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

14:45 Bahrain (GF)



U.N. forces transit through Jordan en route to Iraq-Kuwait border

By Nermene Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A convoy of 105 trucks carrying hundreds of United Nations peacekeeping forces and their equipment stayed overnight at Azraq refugee camp Wednesday en route to the Iraqi-Kuwait border where they will be replacing American forces and monitoring the buffer zone.

U.N. sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that the convoy left South Lebanon early Wednesday morning through Israel and the Israeli-occupied territories before crossing the King Hussein bridge to Jordan Wednesday afternoon.

"We do not have the exact number of peacekeepers in this convoy but it is in the hundreds," the U.N. sources told the Jordan Times.

The source added that it was "the first really big batch of U.N. peacekeepers to come through Jordan."



Her Majesty Queen Noor, in the presence of Her Royal Highness Princess Wajdan Ali and Monsignor Giusto Oggioni, inaugurates a Jordanian mosaics exhibition currently on display in Bergamo, Italy.

Jordanian mosaics exhibition in Italy aims at reviving interest in Kingdom's touristic sites

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian mosaics exhibition under the joint patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor and His Excellency Monsignor Giusto Oggioni, Bishop of Bergamo, is currently being held in the northern Italian city of Bergamo.

The exhibition, which is on display at Malpaga Castle, opened on March 16 and will run through June 9, 1991.

The 43 panels on display portray the development of mosaic art in Jordan from the first century B.C. until the eighth century A.D.

Featured are pieces from the Roman period, unearthed at Philadelphia, Jerash and Petra, as well as mosaic panels found at Madaba, Khirbet Al-Saraya, Masuh, Ma'in and Agaba.

Queen Noor, who had been unable to inaugurate the exhibition due to regional circumstances, recently visited Bergamo in an effort to reinvigorate Italian tourism to Jordan at a time when the industry has almost come to a standstill as a result of the Gulf crisis.

In official remarks at the castle, Queen Noor emphasised Jordan's importance as a centre of history, culture, antiquities and art and stressed the safety of tourists to the country and the importance of the Jordanian mosaics exhibition as the latest in a series of endeavours which allow the people of Jordan and Italy to interact through culture and art and to cooperate in all fields.

The Queen emphasised the importance of promoting greater people-to-people contact and mutual understanding between nations, especially today as the Middle East emerges from the human and economic ravages of military confrontation and massive human displacement.

The report in the press said that the Higher Court of Justice

Bergamo hosted a dinner in the Queen's honour, which was attended by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gianni De Michelis, who, on behalf of the Italian government, welcomed Queen Noor's visit to Italy at this crucial time.

Mr. De Michelis emphasised the friendship and cooperation that exist between Jordan and Italy and expressed his hope that the two countries will continue to work together to solve the economic difficulties which Jordan is facing as a result of the Gulf crisis.

He also stressed the need and the relevance of political dialogue with Jordan to resolve the issues which have been a source of destabilisation in the Middle East.

Mr. De Michelis also emphasised Jordan's significant role, under His Majesty King Hussein's leadership, in maintaining and in promoting peace and security in the area.

Accompanying Her Majesty

Queen Noor in Bergamo were Her Royal Highness Princess Wajdan Ali and His Excellency Ambassador Hassan Abu Nimeh.

Queen Noor has been actively involved in promoting tourism to Jordan and has officially opened exhibitions of Jordanian antiquities throughout the world.

The Jordanian mosaics exhibition has been touring Europe since 1985 and has travelled to Munich, Rome, Schallaburg, East Berlin, Innsbruck, Lyon and Spilimbergo.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has identified that the Queen's efforts to promote Jordanian exhibitions abroad have yielded tangible results and have contributed to a significant increase of tourism into the country.

A statement issued by the secretary general of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Mr. Nasri Atallah, underlined the significance of Queen Noor's visit to Italy.

Court says there is no case against CBJ

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Wednesday denied that the Higher Court of Justice has ruled against a CBJ governor's decision to transform the Arab Finance Corporation-Jordan branch into an investment bank.

A statement by CBJ said that contrary to what was published in the local press Wednesday, the court accepted the CBJ views and said that such administration procedure on the part of the CBJ could not be contested.

The CBJ statement said that the court had rejected the case because the CBJ move was purely administrative and not final, and therefore could not be contested.

The regional government of

had ruled against the CBJ governor's decision to force the corporation to transform itself into an investment bank.

According to Wednesday's CBJ statement, the Higher Court of Justice has in fact rejected the case raised against the Central Bank with the purpose of repealing its directives to the corporation made in October 1990.

The CBJ statement said that the court had rejected the case because the CBJ move was purely administrative and not final, and therefore could not be contested.

On the eve of his departure, Mr. Hiyasat said that the participants would discuss, among other important topics, the world strategy for shelter from now until the end of the present century, which was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly.

"Jordan has declared its commitment to adhere to the world strategy as a general policy designed to ensure relatively cheap housing for the more needy sectors of the population," Mr. Hiyasat said.

"The meeting in Harare is also expected to discuss sustainable development schemes which include housing, improved standards of living for poor societies, planning and managing settlements, utilisation of energy resources and renewable resources with a view to reducing pollution to the bare minimum," Mr. Hiyasat said.

when they are allowed to return to work.

Official at the Jordanian Forces Motivation and Recruitment Department told the Jordan Times that only the Minister of Defense was authorised to make a decision concerning the extension or cancellation of the deadline for payment of the Jordanian Forces.

These officials said that those who want to pay the 1990 debt of doing the national service can make the payment at the Ministry of Finance or the Central Bank of Jordan until April 30.

An informed source, a government official who remained anonymous, said that the extension would soon be given to the concerned authorities to the concerned units.

It was expected that the extension would be granted for a short period of time.

According to many of the expatriates who have returned to Jordan from Kuwait, they can do no means come up with the required \$6,000 nor can they prove that they are working any more, since they are out of Kuwait and the Gulf, and hope that the government would consider their case with favour.

A large number of these expatriates has appealed through the media, to the concerned authorities, to extend the deadline until they can receive their savings and compensations from Kuwait or until the time comes

for the eventual return of Kuwait and the Gulf.

"Donations are coming in trickles," Ms. Snobar affirmed. The Committee relies on organisations, such as the IRC (the International Rescue Committee) and an Indian organisation Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT), which promised to give food, but instead we received 160 small parcels which were not sufficient," Mr. Mulhem added. "But now that an account has been opened in a bank, we have been able to help 250 families."

The Middle East Council of Churches, Caritas and 16 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have been donating substantial amounts, according to the official.

Most embassies said that they had already given money to evacuees, but most of it went to the foreign evacuees, according to Ms. Snobar.

A worrying aspect to many families is that their children, studying abroad, were depending on their parents for university fees. "Now, they cannot study and are left to survive without their parents' help," Mr. Mulhem said.

One man tried to explain

why the returnees were getting little help. "People have the impression we are rich. But our cars are not for showing off," he said angrily. "We were just running away. We cannot use our cars now, we have no money for gasoline."

"Our children are getting malnourished because we do not have a penny to spare," a returnee said explaining that his family has not seen chicken or meat since he came to Jordan on Jan. 17. "We live on bread mainly and some simple food," he told the Jordan Times.

Every day, crowds of returnees line up in GUVS offices, asking for money, food and other needed materials.

"Sometimes we see men crying because their families are hungry," Ms. Snobar asserted.

"Sometimes children come in asking for notebooks because the schools do not provide them with any," she added.

When the returnees first came to Jordan, they were patient, but now, Ms. Snobar said, they are angry, hungry and tense.

"These poor families constitute the majority of the returnees. About 10 per cent of them are reasonably well off and one per cent are very well off. But the rest are families in dire need," Mr. Mulhem pointed out. "While everybody is concentrating on other matters of the war, we, Jordanians, are forgotten."

"We must have an insurance card and even then, we have to pay half the cost of

medicine," he added.

Ms. Snobar said that many people have diabetes. "There is a child with cancer, two children with holes in their hearts and some other people with kidney problems. None of them are in hospitals," she said.

"Our children are getting malnourished because we do not have a penny to spare," a returnee said explaining that his family has not seen chicken or meat since he came to Jordan on Jan. 17. "We live on bread mainly and some simple food," he told the Jordan Times.

Every day, crowds of returnees line up in GUVS offices, asking for money, food and other needed materials.

"Sometimes we see men crying because their families are hungry," Ms. Snobar asserted.

"Sometimes children come in asking for notebooks because the schools do not provide them with any," she added.

When the returnees first came to Jordan, they were patient, but now, Ms. Snobar said, they are angry, hungry and tense.

"These poor families constitute the majority of the returnees. About 10 per cent of them are reasonably well off and one per cent are very well off. But the rest are families in dire need," Mr. Mulhem pointed out. "While everybody is concentrating on other matters of the war, we, Jordanians, are forgotten."

"We must have an insurance card and even then, we have to pay half the cost of

medicine," he added.

Ms. Snobar said that many people have diabetes. "There is a child with cancer, two children with holes in their hearts and some other people with kidney problems. None of them are in hospitals," she said.

"Our children are getting malnourished because we do not have a penny to spare," a returnee said explaining that his family has not seen chicken or meat since he came to Jordan on Jan. 17. "We live on bread mainly and some simple food," he told the Jordan Times.

Every day, crowds of returnees line up in GUVS offices, asking for money, food and other needed materials.

"Sometimes we see men crying because their families are hungry," Ms. Snobar asserted.

"Sometimes children come in asking for notebooks because the schools do not provide them with any," she added.

When the returnees first came to Jordan, they were patient, but now, Ms. Snobar said, they are angry, hungry and tense.

"These poor families constitute the majority of the returnees. About 10 per cent of them are reasonably well off and one per cent are very well off. But the rest are families in dire need," Mr. Mulhem pointed out. "While everybody is concentrating on other matters of the war, we, Jordanians, are forgotten."

"We must have an insurance card and even then, we have to pay half the cost of

medicine," he added.

Ms. Snobar said that many people have diabetes. "There is a child with cancer, two children with holes in their hearts and some other people with kidney problems. None of them are in hospitals," she said.

"Our children are getting malnourished because we do not have a penny to spare," a returnee said explaining that his family has not seen chicken or meat since he came to Jordan on Jan. 17. "We live on bread mainly and some simple food," he told the Jordan Times.

Every day, crowds of returnees line up in GUVS offices, asking for money, food and other needed materials.

"Sometimes we see men crying because their families are hungry," Ms. Snobar asserted.

"Sometimes children come in asking for notebooks because the schools do not provide them with any," she added.

When the returnees first came to Jordan, they were patient, but now, Ms. Snobar said, they are angry, hungry and tense.

"These poor families constitute the majority of the returnees. About 10 per cent of them are reasonably well off and one per cent are very well off. But the rest are families in dire need," Mr. Mulhem pointed out. "While everybody is concentrating on other matters of the war, we, Jordanians, are forgotten."

"We must have an insurance card and even then, we have to pay half the cost of

medicine," he added.

Ms. Snobar said that many people have diabetes. "There is a child with cancer, two children with holes in their hearts and some other people with kidney problems. None of them are in hospitals," she said.

"Our children are getting malnourished because we do not have a penny to spare," a returnee said explaining that his family has not seen chicken or meat since he came to Jordan on Jan. 17. "We live on bread mainly and some simple food," he told the Jordan Times.

Every day, crowds of returnees line up in GUVS offices, asking for money, food and other needed materials.

"Sometimes we see men crying because their families are hungry," Ms. Snobar asserted.

"Sometimes children come in asking for notebooks because the schools do not provide them with any," she added.

When the returnees first came to Jordan, they were patient, but now, Ms. Snobar said, they are angry, hungry and tense.

"These poor families constitute the majority of the returnees. About 10 per cent of them are reasonably well off and one per cent are very well off. But the rest are families in dire need," Mr. Mulhem pointed out. "While everybody is concentrating on other matters of the war, we, Jordanians, are forgotten."

"We must have an insurance card and even then, we have to pay half the cost of

medicine," he added.

Ms. Snobar said that many people have diabetes. "There is a child with cancer, two children with holes in their hearts and some other people with kidney problems. None of them are in hospitals," she said.

"Our children are getting malnourished because we do not have a penny to spare," a returnee said explaining that his family has not seen chicken or meat since he came to Jordan on Jan. 17. "We live on bread mainly and some simple food," he told the Jordan Times.

Every day, crowds of returnees line up in GUVS offices, asking for money, food and other needed materials.

"Sometimes we see men crying because their families are hungry," Ms. Snobar asserted.

"Sometimes children come in asking for notebooks because the schools do not provide them with any," she added.

When the returnees first came to Jordan, they were patient, but now, Ms. Snobar said, they are angry, hungry and tense.

"These poor families constitute the majority of the returnees. About 10 per cent of them are reasonably well off and one per cent are very well off. But the rest are families in dire need," Mr. Mulhem pointed out. "While everybody is concentrating on other matters of the war, we, Jordanians, are forgotten."

"We must have an insurance card and even then, we have to pay half the cost of

medicine," he added.

Ms. Snobar said that many people have diabetes. "There is a child with cancer, two children with holes in their hearts and some other people with kidney problems. None of them are in hospitals," she said.

"Our children are getting malnourished because we do not have a penny to spare," a returnee said explaining that his family has not seen chicken or meat since he came to Jordan on Jan. 17. "We live on bread mainly and some simple food," he told the Jordan Times.

Every day, crowds of returnees line up in GUVS offices, asking for money, food and other needed materials.

"Sometimes we see men crying because their families are hungry," Ms. Snobar asserted.

"Sometimes children come in asking for notebooks because the schools do not provide them with any," she added.

When the returnees first came to Jordan, they were patient, but now, Ms. Snobar said, they are angry, hungry and tense.

"These poor families constitute the majority of the returnees. About 10 per cent of them are reasonably well off and one per cent are very well off. But the rest are families in dire need," Mr. Mulhem pointed out. "While everybody is concentrating on other matters of the war, we, Jordanians, are forgotten."

"We must have an insurance card and even then, we have to pay half the cost of

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.
Established 1975

الجريدة العربية الوحيدة في الأردن التي تنشر المقالات باللغة الإنجليزية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Burying the past

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani that Kurdish leaders have reached agreement with the Iraqi government to resolve the Kurdish problem comes at a time when the entire future of Iraq and its people is hanging on the balance.

One cannot but see the Baghdad agreement as part of the ongoing democratic process in Iraq — the lack of which was indirectly cited by many foreign powers to justify their campaign against the country, and by the rebels themselves as the reason for their short-lived rebellion.

Reason seems to have prevailed during the Baghdad talks, as it has emerged that the claim of the freckled rebels who got together in Beirut in March that they "represent" the Iraqi people's aspirations was hollow. If anything, they seem to have very little popular base among the Iraqi people, and the only direction they could take, if indeed they genuinely seek a democratic Iraq, is towards dialogue and national reconciliation.

The need of the day is to preserve the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Iraq, and all Iraqis, whether the Kurds in the north, the Shiites in the south or the Sunnis and others elsewhere in the country of 18 million, should join hands, regardless of their ethnic origins, to achieve this objective.

Burying the past and opening a new era should be the spirit of the Iraqi people, who have suffered enough and more as a result of the allied war against their country and the subsequent rebellions. The government has already signalled its readiness to serve the cause of national unity by announcing amnesty to the rebels and opening dialogue, and it would seem that the ball is rolling in the right direction. But the momentum should not be lost.

There cannot be any denial of the magnitude of the task confronting the Iraqi leadership and people, whose lives have been setback by decades with the massive devastation that the war has wreaked on the country. Iraq needs every resources it has and every capability its people have to maintain the course of reconstruction. But without national unity the country would only slide further towards an abyss from which there could be very little avenue of escape, what with the apparent free-for-all game that the allies seem to be playing in the country.

The unity of the people of Iraq will go a long way in pulling the rug from under the feet of the allied presence in the country. If indeed the allies' objective is humanitarian, what better way to extend help to the Iraqis — with no discrimination whatsoever — through the proper channel, which runs through Baghdad.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday commented on a statement by Israeli Housing Minister Ariel Sharon in which, he said, that Jordan is the homeland of the Palestinian people, and should therefore represent them in any future negotiations. The paper said that Jordan also has a responsibility to end the intifada because, he said, it was one form of terrorism. The paper said such statements are ridiculous and aimed at aborting U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's current initiative to bring about a just settlement. The whole international community realises that Jordan is not Palestine and that the Palestinians have the legitimate right in their own homeland where they should be able to determine their future, and that the Palestinian land was usurped by Israel which continues to hold on to it, the paper said. Furthermore, it said, the Palestinian intifada is purely Palestinian, and Jordan has nothing to do with it and that it is designed to liberate the occupied territories. The uprising is a means of self-defence, and Jordan can by no means act for the Palestinians whether in the means of liberating their land or in negotiating on their behalf. It added, Sharon's statement, the paper noted, is aimed at closing to door for any settlement to the Palestine issue and the Middle East problem on the basis of the international legitimacy and the principle of exchanging land for peace. It said that Sharon's statement can by no means deceive Baker or any other peace mediator who would realise clearly the role of the Palestinians and their rights in regaining their own homeland.

Sawt Al Shabab daily cast doubt on Baker's mission and said that the secretary's sudden decision to leave the area and to go to Moscow could be a reaction to the outcome of his tour. It seems that the United States' feelings of optimism about a breakthrough is now receding, because it could not take speedy steps to arrive at the aspiration for peace, the paper noted. It seems also that the United States is now confronted by an obstinate Shamir who is intent on aborting Baker's initiative prompting him to leave the area for some time, the paper speculated. Furthermore, the paper said, Shamir's statement entailed rejection by Israel of any withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab land and total rejection of U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 which provide for an exchange of land for peace. Israel for its part realises that Washington would never exercise pressure on it and would not force it to give up land and realises also that Washington can exercise all forms of pressures and blackmail on the Arab regimes and subjugate them to the wishes of the Jewish state. For that reason, the paper concluded, Israel is adopting an adamant position with regard to the American initiative which is bound to end in failure if the present situation persists.

Changed days for Ruritania's dictator

By Francis Fukuyama

The following article is the last of seven articles on the new world order published by the London-based *Guardian* newspaper. Francis Fukuyama wrote a widely noticed essay, "The End of History," while working for the U.S. State Department. He now works for the Rand Corporation in Washington.

PERHAPS the best way to consider how the Gulf war will or will not create a "New World Order" of the sort envisioned by President Bush is to consider the problem from the perspective of a future Third World aggressor.

Let us say that you are the former Colonel Ali, now president-for-life of the Republic of Ruritania, who sat on the sidelines of the recent Gulf war. You have a big military and secret police force, bought with oil money, and even bigger ambitions to be recognised as the ruler not just of your current republic, but of Greater Ruritania, the historical homeland — now inhabited by a large population of non-Ruritanians — of which your national poet sings, and for which you bus people into the capital every few months to stage noisy demonstrations. What are your options for realising this dream?

If you were a wise and sophisticated dictator, you would realise that the goal you had set for a Greater Ruritania was a futile one; that the dominant trend in world politics over the past few decades has been for countries to grow smaller rather than larger, by fracturing along national and ethnic lines. You would look with dismay at the prospect of using armed Ruritanian boys to suppress angry non-Ruritanians, and would think twice about the enormous economic cost.

Moreover, you would realise that there are no military short-cuts to becoming a modern country, no escape from the dull work of economic development; that power and respect flow ultimately from the ability to create wealth. You would understand that those tough-looking men with Kalashnikovs guarding your presidential palace would not be enough to save you from your own people; that they could very well throw down their rifles or even point them at you if you failed in an important policy initiative.

Of course, if you were smart enough to realise all these things, you wouldn't be president-for-life of Ruritania; you would have completed your education, and perhaps even gone for a masters in engineering at the University of Michigan. So we have to start all over again to trace the thoughts of our hypothetical leader.

To a large extent, President Bush's demonstration of military prowess against Iraq will have precisely the effect he hoped for. That is, no president or Ruritania in the near future will speak to the American ambassador the way that Saddam Hussein spoke to April Glaspie, telling her contemptuously that the United States would not fight. Of course, Third World leaders knew all along that they couldn't beat the U.S., but after Vietnam they figured that if they could impose casualties on the U.S. at even a 100:1

ratio, American public opinion might waver.

The casualty ratio in the Gulf war was more like 1,000:1 or even higher, and this not even a ruthless dictator can stomach. He will calculate in advance that overt aggression risks a catastrophic defeat, the undermining of the very existence of one's country, and death for oneself and one's family.

But in other respects, our hypothetical president may draw less benign lessons. With regard to military operations, the very totality of Iraq's defeat may actually stimulate the drive to acquire weapons of mass destruction and systems to deliver them.

This is ironic in view of the fact that the Bush Administration attacked Iraq at least in part to eliminate the Iraqi nuclear and chemical threat. But people will notice that the one Iraqi military system that acquitted itself in the war was the mobile Scud: they were fired throughout the conflict, and even after the ceasefire it was not clear that the U.S. had destroyed all of Iraq's missiles and launchers. They had a political utility that went far beyond their military value.

Third World countries may decide that in the future it will be futile to go to the huge expense of building an enormous conventional force but that they can short-circuit this process by going nuclear. Consider how differently the current crisis would have been played out if Iraq had possessed even a small number of nuclear warheads mated to their Scuds.

Nuclear weapons, or even sophisticated chemical-biological warheads, would have raised the possibility that even a single missile through the Patriot shield would have produced not tens but tens of thousands of casualties in Israel and Saudi Arabia. Under these circumstances, the coalition's inability to destroy the mobile launchers would not have been an irritant, but might have determined how, even whether, the war was conducted.

There are other military lessons to be drawn. Paradoxically, offensive and defensive missiles proved their worth during the conflict: there will almost certainly be a race to acquire both kinds of systems in many unstable regions of the world.

The criticality of air defence systems was amply demonstrated: while Ruritania could never aspire to purchase an air force equal to that of the coalition, it could do a much more convincing job of air defence than the Iraqis. Even concrete proved its value: while those hardened aircraft shelters and command bunkers did not ultimately forestall defeat, they lengthened the war considerably and made it impossible to target Saddam directly.

Our president of Ruritania could draw a number of political lessons as well that might



abet rather than deter future aggression. The first is simply to be smarter than Saddam. He will undoubtedly go down in history as one of the most foolish and shortsighted would-be conquerors in modern history.

The second lesson for our Ruritanian leader is to be a bit more subtle than Saddam in picking his form of aggression. Using conventional armaments to grab territory has been "out" since Hitler's defeat in 1945, and the vast majority of international aggressions since then have involved support for "national liberation" forces, exploitation of ethnic religious or racial animosities, or terrorism.

Not all of these options were open to Saddam, of course, but even he could, and did, use the threat of force to blackmail Kuwait without having actually to go to war. A few terrorists operating on behalf of Iran and Syria were much more effective in tying up American policy than all of Saddam's 50 divisions: to this day, the U.S. continues to curry favour with Syria's Assad in the hope that he will use his influence to "moderate" the very terrorists he sponsors. If you can't even prove who's responsible for violence, you can't very well get the U.N. to condemn it.

During the Gulf crisis, the Security Council finally worked as originally intended by taking a tough decision on collective security. But that body is one of the weakest reeds of Bush's "New World Order": its future effectiveness will be entirely contingent on domestic politics in the Soviet Union and, to a lesser extent, China.

None of this is meant to away from the splendid success achieved by President Bush and the coalition. The fact that military victory has not solved the problem of regional aggression once and for all is hardly a criticism of the policy. But it

does suggest that what the American Administration has bought for itself is not a self-sustaining "New World Order" so much as time.

A

second lesson for our

Ruritanian leader is to be a bit

more subtle than Saddam in

picking his form of aggression.

Using conventional armaments to grab territory has been "out"

since Hitler's defeat in 1945,

and the vast majority of

international aggressions since

then have involved support for

"national liberation"

forces,

exploitation of ethnic religious

or racial animosities, or ter-

rorism.

But in a way the most important conclusion is precisely that the chief foreign policy problem facing the U.S. and other coalition countries in the near future will not be new Ruritanians threatening the international order. For even as one plots the thoughts of a Ruritanian dictator, one realises that there are few other countries in the world which possess the combination of military power, strategic location, oil wealth, and outright ambition of Saddam's Iraq.

The world has indeed changed in fundamental ways over the past generation: economics has become vastly more important as the basis for great power status, and democratic legitimacy has proved crucial to political power. Iraq is simply the latest example of the global crisis of authoritarianism that has swept the globe

in recent years. Only a ruthless and repressive dictatorship could have conceived of the original aggression, and failed to extricate itself when given so many outs. Only a dictatorship would expose its citizens and soldiers to such avoidable harm, to the point where they would no longer fight on behalf of the regime.

The Gulf war was a throwback to the geopolitics of the 19th century when nations could plausibly solve their economic problems through territorial conquest; but in the modern world, the creation of wealth requires peace and legitimacy. The world's real business in the future will be those economic issues that were pushed to the back of the agenda by the war: issues like competitiveness, deficits, protectionism, education, and the like. And any "New World Order" will not be built upon abstract principles of international law, but upon the common principles of liberal democracy and market economics.

A large part of the world will be populated by Iraqs and Ruritanias, and will continue to be subject to bloody struggles and revolutions. But with the exception of the Gulf, few regions will have an impact — for good or ill — on the growing part of the world that is democratic and capitalist. And it is in this part of the world that we will ultimately have to make our home.

Mr. Peres's mixed signals on peace

Judeh Shahwan

IN "A new fabric of relations between peoples," (The Jerusalem Post, April 12), Shimon Peres lays down certain precepts that denote new and positive thinking by the Labor Party leadership and even a change of "strategic vision."

Mr. Peres believes, and rightly so, that "relationships between peoples are more significant than the nature of borders." He adds that "the security problems today know no borders and time," and that "it is not grim developments along political frontiers" that will decide the fate of peace, but "the nurturing of a new fabric of relationships between peoples."

But, unfortunately, the second part of Mr. Peres's article reiterates outdated views that are not in harmony with this vision of resolving the Palestinian problem.

Here, he plays the old tune of "keeping territory for security requirements." He ignores his own statement earlier on

that "the relationships between bordering peoples are the basis for security."

How can you build good relationships between two peoples if Israel retains substantial parts of the occupied West Bank, including Jerusalem?

It is time for Israeli leaders to understand that security means peace and vice versa. If peace prevails, security for all will be achieved

will remove enmity, violence, distrust and isolation, and bring friendship, mutual trust and openness.

To stress the point that the Jordan River should be the security border of Israel, and

Gush Etzion and other settlements in the West Bank should be security zones for Israel, is a manifestation and revival of the dead colonial policy of taking others' lands as a "security guarantee." It aims at dismembering the occupied territories and rendering it impossible for the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate political rights. This stands in contradiction to the views Mr. Peres stated in the first part of his article.

Moreover, Mr. Peres failed to mention Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which laid down the basis for achieving a negotiated settlement. The principles of non-acquisition of territory by force and withdrawal from the occupied territories are inextricably linked. How can one reconcile these principles with that of "acquisition of occupied territory for security reasons?"

It is time for Israeli leaders to understand that security

means peace and vice versa. If peace prevails, security for all will be automatically achieved. In this way, the new longed-for fabric of relations between the Israelis and Arabs, including Palestinians, will be truly achieved.

Mr. Peres and his Labour Party, in conjunction with other peace forces in Israel, should wage a sincere, serious and well-planned peace campaign in Israel that is based on the principles he enunciated in the first part of his article, but which he practically gainsaid in the second part.

The Gulf war must provide a useful lesson in this respect. Those who called for Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait, are advised to do the same in the case of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Every occupation must come to an end, and the sooner the better.

The writer is a lawyer in Bethlehem. The article is reprinted from the Jerusalem Post.

Iraqis try to keep up appearances for children's sake

By Debbie Lovatt from Baghdad

BAGHDAD'S Amusement City (Madinat Al Al'aab) is swarming with children and families with youngsters having fun on the various rides.

Electricity has been diverted from other areas of the city to supply amusement city with the power it needs to operate for the three-day festival (EID) following the end of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

Iraq's power stations — which were bombed during the 43-day Gulf war earlier this year — are being repaired, but not all regions have their power restored, and for those that have, supply is often intermittent.

Arriving by bus, car and

truck, scores of children come with friends and relatives to enjoy a day out at the fun fair.

Amongst the crowds of people most were wearing bright colours, and those wearing black as a sign that they are in mourning were very few. Ramadan has been a time for reflection and the Eid a chance to make a fresh start.

Along the road to the park entrance vendors have set up a colourful array of stalls. One man sells bananas on the pavement, a woman sits by her home-made pink Turkish delight. Others sell cigarettes, eggs, nuts, fruit juice, sweets and sandwiches.

Young boys sit on the ground near scales hoping someone may want his weight checked.

Law prohibits children from working in this way, but when times are hard, the regulation is not enforced.

Amongst the attractions are a roller-coaster, merry-go-rounds, a big wheel, gondolas, pin-ball machines, boat trips, pedaloes and a train.

Under normal circumstances the park is open Fridays and religious festivals. This is the first time it has been open since the war started on Jan. 17.

Dr. Sa'd Rashad described coming to the park with his wife, their two

daughters and his brother's children as a "way of relieving tension after everything that we've been through, and a time to be happy that we came safely through the war."

Susan Al Ansari, a pharmacist and wife of Dr. Rashad said "coming here we are trying to keep up appearances for the children's sake. It is important to maintain the feeling not everything has been destroyed and this helps a lot when we try to rebuild ourselves and our family lives."

Competing with the sound of youngsters screaming on the nearby merry-go-round, Mrs. Ansari said she hopes that things will soon get back

to normal now that the war is over. "The children were very frightened by the bombing and are afraid still when they hear the planes fly over," she said, adding: "We've taken them out so we can spend time together as a family — they haven't seen their father for about three months. This will help the children get over the effects (of the war)."

Mrs. Ansari's main concern was re-establishing some kind of normality, but she said it was hard to readjust with planes still flying over.

"When the planes fly over it really frightens us all — it gives us a feeling that something is going to happen," she said.

Since the end of the war on Feb. 28 jets from the U.S.-led coalition's side have been violating Iraqi airspace. When the war stopped jets used to fly over at the same time as they did during the bombing raids. In Ramadan they would come over at sunset which is the time when families are gathered together to break fast. At times they break the sound barrier and cause a sonic boom which sounds like an explosion.

Seventeen-year-old Amir Abdal Said, who was spending a day at amusement city, says he does not find it hard to enjoy the Eid. "I'm sad about what happened during the war, but these days of Eid are happy and I'm enjoying

them," he said.

All schools were shut for the duration of the war. "After the Eid I go back to studying and try to recover what I lost during the days of the war. I have to prepare for my mid-year exams in two weeks. I should have taken them before, but they were suspended because of the fighting," said the young student keen to return to school.

One group of teenage boys sitting on a lawn had brought with them tambourines and drums. Some were playing the instruments while others sang and watched their friends dance to the traditional music.

Even though they could barely be heard above the loud Iraqi pop music blaring

out from each ride, the boys were enjoying themselves.

The managing director of the Amusement City, Ali Ihsan Shawki, said: "last year about half a million people came to the park over the three-day Eid period. This year we expect half that number once we have made a final count rather than an estimate."

In Mr. Shawki's opinion transportation difficulties and the cost of the rides have deterred many people.

"Transportation is difficult because fuel is now rationed and expensive. The cost of each ride has gone up from 100 fils last year to 300 fils this year. All this is because of the price of fuel," said the managing director.

Egypt to replace historic museum to save relics

By Mimi Mann
The Associated Press

CAIRO — The Egyptian Museum, built when Cairo was the Paris of the Nile, has become trapped in a fume-filled, vibrating urban sprawl that may destroy the antiquities the stately treasure house seeks to protect.

Government officials plan a fund-raising campaign for a modern museum complex where the nation's 100,000 artifacts can be exhibited and preserved.

It is to be built on 77 acres (32 hectares) of desert 12 miles (19 kilometers) southwest of the chaotic city, with the Giza Pyramids as a backdrop.

Culture Minister Farouk Hosni said the choice of a site "is genius," and "the most beautiful museum in the world" will rise on it.

The Egyptian Museum opened in 1902 on a picturesquely inner-city plaza near the Nile.

In the decades since, it has been surrounded by a mass of humanity, bedeviled by toxic fumes and traffic vibrations. Facing it across the plaza is one of the busiest bus stations in the city of 14 million.

"After 100 years, a building is declared a monument," said Ibrahim Bakr, chairman of antiquities. "This museum soon can qualify."

An international competition will be held for a museum design, the culture minister said, and the cost of building the complex "easily could run in the hundreds of millions of dollars."

Papyrus, wood, fabric and other fragile materials have suffered greatly. Even massive stone statues show signs of disintegration.

Hosni, a sculptor, said

stone building in downtown Cairo were erected with no special forethought, "and objects were shoved into them."

"The new museum will be built with the objects in mind, how they should be displayed and preserved," he said in an interview. "We are the keepers of civilization. The new museum will be a recognition of how much these objects mean to us."

Officials closed the Egyptian Museum during the Gulf crisis, for security reasons and because there were no tourists in Cairo anyway.

It once, making it difficult to see anything, especially the solid gold objects from Tut's tomb.

In the new museum, Hosni said, the idea is to "show some things well" rather than everything badly.

Early response to the fundraising effort has been positive, Hosni said, and the earliest came from Japan. He said Japanese interests had expressed willingness to build a display area for the Tutankhamun collection.

"This is the kind of project that everybody is going to want to be a part of," he said. "This is not a luxury. This is a must."

Bakr, the antiquities chairman, said the museum "is a major step in the right direction" toward saving many of Egypt's endangered treasures.

Egypt, while part of the

Ottoman Empire, built its first museum for antiquities in 1865. Until then, objects from the rich past were stockpiled for presentation as gifts to visiting dignitaries.

In 1855, the country's entire antiquities collection was given to Archduke Maximilian of Austria.

Auguste Mariette, the French archaeologist who founded the Egyptian Antiquities Department in 1858, ended the practice. When Empress Eugenie of France came to inaugurate the Suez Canal in 1869, Mariette rejected her demand to take home the best of the new collection.

Since the current museum opened, the collection has grown far too large for display. Most objects are kept in warehouses, few are catalogued and each archaeological season brings more.

Mozart — loved in his lifetime, adored by posterity

By Robert Barr
The Associated Press

41st and last symphony, the Jupiter, as one of his reasons for living.

Soren Kierkegaard, the 19th-century Danish philosopher now best known for having his name dropped in Woody Allen films, thought Mozart secured his greatness in the opera *Don Giovanni*.

What would Reichardt think now? For Mozart's reputation, living forever was the best revenge.

Mozart has extravagantly praised as a child, and haled as an immortal when he died. He wrote in every musical genre, and by the age of 13 had written concertos, symphonies, sonatas and operettas. In 1771, he became concertmaster to the Archbishop of Salzburg, and in 1787 became Joseph II's court composer.

Mozart's death at age 35, the tales of the dark stranger who commissioned the requiem and the burial in an unmarked grave added romantic luster to a legend securely founded on more than 600 compositions.

"His body has gone from us, his soul has soared upwards to higher harmonies, and for our comfort he leaves the beautiful products of his mind," said a German newspaper report of his death.

When the Austrian composer was six years old, and already performing in public, Count Von Collato distributed a poetic tribute at a concert in Vienna:

"Child, worthy our regard, whose ready skill we praise, Who small in stature, like the greatest plays,

"For thee the art of sound will hold no pain,

"Full soon will thou to mastery attain."

Franz Joseph Haydn, hearing three new string quartets by his former pupil in 1785, told Leopold Mozart: "Before God and as an honest man, I tell you that your son is the greatest composer known to me whether in person or by name."

Succeeding generations have given Mozart no higher compliment, but have repeated such praise in endless variations.

Asked who was the greatest composer, the conductor Werner Klemperer said it was Bach, or perhaps Beethoven. Not Mozart? "Oh, I thought you meant apart from Mozart, of course," Klemperer replied.

Richard Wagner called Mozart "music's genius of light and love." Robert Schumann found "Grecian lightness and grace" in Mozart's G. Minor Symphony (no. 40).

Woody Allen, in the film *Manhattan*, cited Mozart's

Fido Dido out to conquer the world

By Phillipa Neave

NEW YORK — A doodle. Fifteen lines scrawled on the back of a napkin one night in a New York cafe. That's all it took to begin the legend of Fido Dido, a funny little guy with a triangular face, an enigmatic look and hair standing on end.

Little did he know that night as he came to life under the pen of chronic doodler Susan Rose, that gawky and unassuming though he was, in a very short time he would be touring the world, a star in his own right.

Rose, now 37, and her long-time friend Joanna Ferrone who was with her that evening, realised that there was something special in the little face on the corner of the napkin. Five years down the road, Fido has become the star of a major international advertising campaign for 7UP soft drinks, and is featured on thousands of products — from pencil cases to coffee cups, clothes to hairdryers, watches, and bed linen — in 54 countries. The popularity of Fido was very gratifying, but it was a surprise," says 40-year-old Ferrone, "it was very spontaneous. There was something in Susan's drawing that people could really relate to ... and identify with."

Soon after the birth of Fido Dido in 1985, Rose gave up a successful career as art director with J. Walter Thompson, a major international advertising agency, and Ferrone took time away from her own business managing a stock photo agency to spend more time on Fido Dido. They started putting Fido's endearing face on T-shirts, staying up all night to keep up with the demand that grew as soon

as the first one was printed. A trend-setting boutique in New York's hip Greenwich Village was the launching pad for Fido who has since been sold by Macy's department store in New York, Harrods of London and Japan's exclusive Seibu store in Tokyo.

Under Rose's tireless pen, Fido Dido's face grew a body and a whole family of friends based on the same original graphic. The two women set up Fido Dido, Inc. (pronounced Fie-doo Dee-doo) as equal partners and began to dedicate most of their time to the cartoon character and his future.

Fido has now become one of the most promising stars of United Media, the licensing company that also manages mega stars Garfield and Charlie Brown, and Snoopy and Co. of Peanuts.

"I knew we were on some sort of path, and I knew it was going to expand," recalls Ferrone of the early days.

"With sales of Fido Dido merchandise produced by over 150 licensees around the globe (including Hasbro, America's largest maker of traditional toys and games, which recently introduced the Fido Dido doll at the Toy Fair in New York City), and sales expected to top \$100 million this year, Ferrone's instinct proved more than correct.

Part of Fido Dido's success resides in the philosophy he and his five closest companion embody. "There are a lot of messages we'd like Fido to convey," says Rose, "messages like, it's OK to be yourself, you should do things the way you think you should be done. But there are rules, like kindness: You can't do what you want to do if it's going to hurt some-

body." Although Fido is destined to appeal to an audience of teens and pre-teens, he is already appreciated by other age groups and has been dubbed a "cartoon with a conscience."

Adds Ferrone: "In the world of children's entertainment there is a lot of super-hero approach ... I think we are pretty unique right now. I can't think of another thing that says you don't have to be the strongest, tallest, and bravest to be a good person."

In the minds of their creator, Fido is the voice of a new kind of ethic, the "kindest, gentlest world" some leaders have been talking about. "I know it sounds like a bit of a joke right now and I know it sounds idealistic," says Rose, "but this is what I really would like to believe: That the 1990s are going to be kinder. We are going through an awful lot right now as we enter the decade in war, with AIDS and other horrible things, but I think people are going to have to learn to be kinder to each other."

Both women point out that much of the cartoon humour that is being fed to children is based on violence. Says Ferrone: "All the violent action-packed cartoons are adults' conceptions of what kids want." There is no violence in the adventures of imp-like Fido Dido and his friends: Fido Doodles, an eternal enthusiast who takes up every worthy cause; F.D., a brainy aspiring junior executive; Fido's Fido, the dog; and Doody, a wise, out-of-work clown, among others. "They are all different, they are all worthwhile and all have something to offer," adds Ferrone. Each of the charac-

ters are variations of the Fido Dido personality: honest, open, accessible.

The Fido Dido philosophy is set out in the "Fido Creed", 10 simple lines: "Fido is for Fido; Fido is against no-one; Fido is youth; Fido has no age; Fido sees everything; Fido judges nothing; Fido is innocent; Fido is powerful; Fido comes from the past; Fido is the future." One of the key ideas is that there is a little bit of Fido in everybody.

Says Rose: "In this world of super-heroes and Ninja fighters, Fido's message is so much more positive, so much calmer. It is often hard to be funny when you're being kind and positive. People are used to laughing at others getting hit over the head." Nevertheless, the two partners do not seem to be short of funny ideas.

Fido Dido recently jumped off the page and onto the TV screen in a series of over 120 skits lasting a few seconds. Known as "bumpers", the skits are used to separate commercials from the cartoons shown on CBS Television on Saturday mornings in the U.S..

At the same time Fido continues to grow under his own impetus as successful product lines carrying the Fido image expand. Every three months, some 1,500 new products pass through the hands of Rose and Ferrone, submitted or requested by licensees all over the world. The partners keep close control of the style, type and quality of the 5,000 or so Fido Dido products on the world market. While always vetting the "Fido-ness" of a product, they also have considerable input in its design and the choice of mate-

rials. Adds Ferrone: "We have always been interested in design, fashion and style."

Although the company has spent close to half a million dollars to register copyright and trademarks all over the world, copies, or "knock-offs" as they are known in the trade have mushroomed, in particular in Asia. "The best protection against knock-offs is to have good licensees who make good, quality products that are so much more desirable than cheap knock-offs," Ferrone argues.

These days Rose has two drawing assistants to help cope with the deluge of requests and Ferrone's brother William has joined the company overseeing relations with licensees and marketing. In all six people work full time in the large, bright Manhattan loft that has become Fido Dido's headquarters. A couple of dogs, including Ferrone's small white and brown

mutt jump around in the middle of frenzied activity. Tall and erect when Rose seems small and made of bouncy rubber, Ferrone attends to the whirl of business with calm. "We thrive on it," she says of the hectic pace, "I would go crazy if I didn't have a whole bunch of things to do; it's so much fun."

Fido is poised to embark on another big adventure as Rose and Ferrone discuss plans with CBS for a 30-minute cartoon series for television.

True to himself, Fido Dido seems to have done things his own way. While most characters begin their careers in a comic strip and later take off commercially to feature on everything from coffee mugs to bedroom slippers, he has done it the other way around. "It is very fitting," explains Ferrone. "Because Fido never takes the typical route" — World News Link.



Artist Susan Rose created her cartoon character, Fido Dido, on a napkin in a New York restaurant.

Opera's superstar tenors looking for challenges

By Mary Campbell
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Opera's two superstar tenors, Luciano Pavarotti and Placido Domingo, are putting their voices to a challenge, singing heavier roles than they normally do.

Pavarotti admits he's scared; Domingo declines to talk about it.

Pavarotti is appearing in the title role of Verdi's *Otello* in concert in Sir Georg Solti's final appearances as music director of the Chicago Symphony.

Domingo took the title role when the Metropolitan Opera's new production of Wagner's *Parsifal* opened on March 14, his first *Parsifal* anywhere.

The parts are among opera's most wearing for tenors.

Anyone who has cheered himself hoarse at a sports event knows what can happen when a voice is pushed to too much volume. Do it too often and permanent damage can result. Operatic tenors

whose superstar status depends on dulcet tones have to be even more careful about straining their voices.

American tenor Richard Tucker sang right up until his death at age 61 and sounded wonderful. He attributed it to knowing what operatic roles suited his voice and sticking to them.

Pavarotti, 55, and Domingo, 50, are deliberately not taking the safer road followed by Tucker.

Pavarotti said he had been offered *Otello* for 10 years. "I always say it's too heavy. I think it is too heavy, too. Will I hurt my voice? That's the worry that's there. Honestly speaking, I think that's my worry," he said.

"But now we make a celebration of Maestro goodbye to this wonderful orchestra in Chicago. It is going to be recorded live by Decca. That's the reason why we are doing it."

Sir Georg says he doesn't expect Pavarotti's voice to be harmed by singing *Otello*. "He has absolutely no vocal



Luciano Pavarotti

problems. I think it will be all right. He can sing it," Solti said.

Domingo turned down re-

quests to talk about his role as *Parsifal*, saying he was too busy. Pavarotti started as a lyric tenor, his voice high, clear, flexible and sweet. He was perfectly cast opposite Joan Sutherland in bel canto operas where the sound of the high, brilliant arias was more important than the story.

Domingo began with a heavier voice, one able to sing operas with a larger, louder orchestra and still be heard as beautifully musical rather than bellowing. He became a star in New York at 25 when he sang the title role in Ginastera's dramatic *Don Rodrigo*. He was immediately hired by the Hamburg Opera, where Rolf Liebermann cast him in lighter roles, fearing a steady diet of *Don Rodrigo* would ruin him.

Voces usually darken as the singer gets older and they usually get heavier and stronger, better able to sustain big roles in very long operas.

But tempting offers to sing heavier roles in prestigious places often come before the voice is ready.

Pavarotti and Domingo, however, have taken chances

before.

Pavarotti opened the Met season in 1976 as *Manrico* in *I Trovatore* amid dire predictions that he was doing it too soon and that the strong Verdi role, concentrating on the deeper, lower end of his register, would roughen his bel canto sound.

Domingo took on the title role of *Otello* in 1975 in Hamburg, Germany. That's Verdi's heaviest tenor role, requiring the voice and stamina of a Wagnerian dramatic tenor. Most tenors who have sung it successfully have a baritone quality and some started their careers as baritones. Predictions abounded that Domingo was singing it too young and would ruin his voice.

Domingo did worry about singing *Otello*. So, between his second and third appearances in that opera, he scheduled the lighter role of Cavaradossi in *Tosca*, to test whether he was in vocal trouble. He had no difficulty that evening, at least with his voice — when he was brought

out of the dungeon and thrown to the floor, he hit his nose and added a nosebleed to the fake blood on his shirt.

In his book, "my first 40 years," Domingo wrote that singing *Otello* "revealed to me a new way of singing that has made the rest of my repertoire much easier for me."

Pavarotti also had taken Verdi roles and still sung bel canto. Wear and tear was beginning to be heard in his voice a couple of years ago, but in the current season he has sounded glorious.

Domingo has continued to sing *Otello*, deepening his interpretation and retaining his vocal sheen.

Pavarotti isn't turning to heavier roles permanently. He will sing bel canto in *The Elixir Of Love* at the Met next season.

He says he could have made a career of only bel canto roles.

"But I love Verdi very much," he said. "I think a tenor of my voice should not stay without singing *Un Ballo*



Placido Domingo

In *Maschera* now, *La Trovatore* is very low written. It can be avoided. But there is a kind like *Ballo* that are indispensable for the lyric voice. I think they are the test to see who you are."

He said he wasn't as worried about the challenge of singing in *Trovatore* in 1976 as he was by this year's *Otello*.

"But I was careful enough that I don't have many performances. I just made probably 50 performances altogether of that opera," he said.

"So I think *Otello* will be maybe four, then is over. If I have trouble, I will have the summer to rest."

The dream of a European film centre Babelsberg Studios seek new assignments

By Herbert Heinzelmann

BERLIN — On the first New Year's Eve in a reunited Germany, German Television transmitted a benefit programme in which an unusually large number of prominent persons made their appearance. They were stars from television and screen. Even Marlene Dietrich, whose legendary rise to international stardom began once upon a time in the film *Blue Angel*, phoned in from the Paris hideaway where she is spending her grand old age. She recalled her first international screen success which had been made 60 years ago where the TV cameras were now standing. And she made a declaration of love to the studio, the object of the benefit show: the DEFA Studio in Berlin-Babelsberg, the heir to the once famous German UFA Studio.

The DEFA Studios, state production centre of the former East German motion picture industry, is now faced with a survival crisis following the merging of the second German state with the Federal Republic. For cultural and economic reasons, however, the Federal Government in Bonn is interested in the studios in Babelsberg, so steeped in tradition.

According to a statement by Claus Beckmann, parliamentary undersecretary of state at the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, the creative potential for audio-visual production in Germany and Europe should be preserved. Bonn is to initially provide promotion funds to the tune of DM 3 million for the production of six to seven feature films.

DEFA was a product of the partition of Germany. As the "German Film Corporation" it was granted a Soviet licence to make films in May 1946 and was thus the first newly-founded German film company after the war. The world-renowned UFA (Universal Film-AG) was broken up because it had allowed itself to be harnessed to Joseph Goebbels' propaganda machinery during the Third Reich. Invidious films such as "Hitlerjunge Quex" (*Hitler Youth Quex*) were produced in the same studios as such famous German motion picture masterpieces as "Das Kabinett Des Dr. Caligari" (*The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari*), "Der Golem" or "Metropolis" — all of which helped the German film industry to acquire international recognition. These studios were largely in ruins at the end of the war; the technical equipment had been stolen or had just vanished. But work



The film *Blue Angel* came from the Babelsberg Studios near Berlin. With this international success, Marlene Dietrich (seen here with Emil Jannings in a scene from the film), the German

soon recommenced in Babelsberg. Wolfgang Staudte produced the first post-war German film: "Die Mörder Sind Unter Uns" (*The Murderers Are Among Us*).

Even though DEFA had to rebuild the technical infrastructure for the production of motion pictures, it nevertheless had studio space dating from UFA times at its disposal: Over 100 acres located amidst old Brandenburg pines and turn-of-the-century villas in Art Nouveau style. New studios were added. As time passed, more than 600,000 items were amassed by the props department. It is a studio complex which could easily stand comparison with *Cinecittà* in Rome or Pinewood in London. In latter years, 2,450 persons were employed here; in the documentary department alone, there was a staff of some 900.

Since 1953, DEFA has operated as a nationalised enterprise (VEB); as such it was an instrument serving the state objectives of the East German government. Film production was to serve the supreme goal of "the development of the foundations of socialism." The manner in which this was to be achieved, however, remained a fiercely controversial issue in the GDR's cultural policy over a period of forty years. The initially prescribed style of "Socialist realism" turned out to be too open to interpretation. As in the case of art production, undulating movements are discernible in the film-making sector.

The double-standards and two-facedness of the activity at DEFA are best illustrated by Kurt Maetzig, one of the founding fathers of the Babelsberg Studios. He also created the East German newsreel "Das Augenzeuge" (*The Eye-Witness*) which was intended to encourage the public to form its own opinion. It soon became dogmatic, however, and was known as "Das Matschauge" (*Black Eye*) in the vernacular. For a time, Maetzig was the principal of the College of Film and Television at Babelsberg, prominent cultural politician and the director of 20 feature films. These include bad

screen star, began her legendary career. Until unification, the former UFA studios were the production centre for DEFA, the GDR film company.

Socialist-realism concoctions such as the epic in two parts about Ernst Thälmann, the Communist Party leader, who was put to death in a concentration camp.

Even so, despite such "state-supporting" productions, Maetzig was one of the prominent victims of the sudden change of climate in cultural policy in 1965. That year, at the 11th plenary session of the SED, the "mood of awakening," which had been aroused among East German filmmakers, was scuttled — following the 20th Communist Party Conference in the Soviet Union and Khrushchev's settlement with Stalinism.

It was Erich Honecker in person, the future chairman of the East German Council of State — who often wrote as an amateur film critic (with disastrous official consequences) in the party newspaper *Neues Deutschland* — who called for an end to liberal DEFA film projects.

Now, following the demise of East Germany, the future looks gloomy for the production centre in Babelsberg — which wants to be something more than just a museum for UFA's past glory. Operations are guaranteed until the spring of 1991; work is currently going on eight productions and are being financed on the old basis of public subsidies. In the meantime, the "Trenhandanstalt" — the agency set up by the united German government to transform the economy of the eastern part — is making

every effort to privatise DEFA. The question is whether it can be retained as a studio complex, or whether it should be sold to banks (its main attraction lies in its value as real estate). Creative artists in the old and new Bundesländer of the Federal Republic of Germany support the preservation of DEFA — if only for reasons of tradition — as not least shown by the television on New Year's Eve. West German comedian Loriot spontaneously transferred production of his latest film to the DEFA studios.

Otherwise, the demand for the studio capacities is still not great enough. At best, efforts are being made to recruit cheap labour from among the confused DEFA workforce. If DEFA is to survive, it will have to be transformed into a free-enterprise concern. At all events, it will have to "slim down." The closure of the full-operational studios and reducing it to its mere value in terms of capital, must not only be prevented because of the Babelsberg tradition. It should also be done in the interest of Berlin which could now, at long last, compete with the self-appointed "media-capital of Munich."

In February 1990, Kurt Maetzig envisaged the future of DEFA as follows: "Unity cannot be checked. It will result in the United States of Europe. Then Babelsberg could become the largest European film studio, the centre of the European motion picture industry." Nothing more than a dream? — In Press.

Calcutta movie angers city's residents

By Santosh Basak
The Associated Press

CALCUTTA — The filming of *City Of Joy*, the story of a Calcutta rickshaw puller and an American doctor, would make a good movie itself. It would have courtroom drama, politics, violent rallies and death.

In a city that loves films, none has aroused passions like this one.

Demonstrators besieged the set. Lawyers went to the state supreme court trying to stop filming. Two national governments vetted the script, which underwent 13 rewrites. Now, two Indian officials are observing the shooting to make sure it sticks to the approved text.

The project has exposed the self-consciousness of this city of 10 million people, where an estimated 43 per cent live in slums and another 300,000 people are homeless.

Critics say the movie exploits the city's poverty. A state attorney in one case said the story created the impression that Calcutta is a city of lepers, eunuchs, pimps, prostitutes and criminals.

Controversy heightened after a journalist from a Bengali-language newspaper was injured in a scuffle in February, allegedly by members of the film crew. Two days later he died. Doctors listed the cause as cancer, but his paper claimed his death was hastened by the fight.

The film is directed by Roland Joffe, who also directed *The Killing Fields* and *The Mission*. Scheduled for release in December, it stars Patrick Swayze, of *Ghost And Dirty Dancing*, Paulina Collins of *Shirley Valentine*, and two of India's top stars, Om Puri and Shabana Azmi.

The film's price tag was not revealed, but the cost of its set — built last summer for \$1 million — has discouraged thoughts of changing locations.

The movie is based on the 1986 docu-novel by Dominique Lapierre depicting life in one of Calcutta's worst areas: Ananda Nagar, which is Bengal for "city of joy."

Swayze plays an American doctor who comes to India to find inner peace and is helped by a rickshaw puller — Puri — when he runs into trouble in Calcutta's streets. The doctor works in a clinic in the slum, which is controlled by the slumlord's son and his gang of thugs. Disillusioned, he decides to leave Calcutta for good, but turns back at the airport out of commitment to the neighbourhood.

Calcuttans have been sensitised to world attention, especially on Mother Ther-

esa, the Nobel Prize-winning nun called "the saint of the gutters" for rescuing the destitute.

At first, Lapierre was cheered in Calcutta for ear-marking part of the book's profits for a fund for leprosy-stricken children. The book was translated into 36 languages and sold 6 million copies.

But critics grumbled over what they said were inaccuracies and misleading scenes, and objections grew louder when the film was proposed.

Permission for filming was given in 1989 by the federal government, then headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The state government of West Bengal, headed by Marxist rivals of Gandhi's Congress Party, opposed the project but said its objections were ignored.

Demonstrations and harassment of filming were said to have been organised by the Communist Party, arousing suspicions of political motives.

Last month demonstrators threw gasoline bombs toward the film crew, in what news reports said was an attempt to scare away the unit. Shooting was halted the next day when police said they couldn't guarantee security.

Buddhadev Bhattacharya, the state's information minister, denounced the book as "insulting to a Calcuttan's dignity" and said the story was based on the "racist stand of a white man."

Others say such criticism is absurd. "It is nauseous hypocrisy to applaud Indian films with stark portrayals of poverty ... and berate foreigners, if they happen to be

white, for daring to tackle the subject," wrote Premji Addy, in the Calcutta daily, *The Statesman*.

Co-producer Iain Smith said virtually nothing is left of Lapierre's story in the final script. "We are making the film with good will and not to hurt people's feelings," he said.

"The film will focus on the values of human understanding and the triumph of human spirit over all odds and obstacles," he said in an interview.

The point of the movie is that "we are all the same all over the world, whatever may be our culture, language, colour."

Last month, the state government supported a private petition by six Calcutta lawyers to halt production, but later withdrew its objections.

Meantime, the court halted outdoor shooting for two weeks while it deliberated a petition that claimed the film was disrupting normal life in the city.

It then declared that outdoor filming could resume — but only on Sundays and holidays. It also ruled that the film should not hurt the religious, cultural or social sentiments of the people of Calcutta.

The private petition to halt the shooting is still pending.

Most of the movie is being shot in the set of shacks and huts made from tin, mud stone and wood. It was so realistic that Production Manager Philip Kohler said last year that for a time, homeless people were camping nearby hoping to move in.

On the cutting edge in fitness training

By Phillipa Neave

NEW YORK — If you thought those contraptions in the gym with their clanking weights and pulleys look like torture machines, think again, because the latest in the fitness craze are a series of new machines that are even more frightening. There's no more cheating now: These machines are very smart. Built-in computers, complete with elaborate software, keyboard and screen register your every move and plot your performance on a graph.

The latest generation of highly-sophisticated exercise machines has done away with metal weights and ball bearings. While the basic design remains the same, the new machines work with whisper-soft electro-magnetic resistance instead of weight blocks. At the touch of a button on the computer keyboard, fitness trainers set the degree of effort you will have to furnish by programming the resistance you will be working against as you bicycle, row, jog or exercise your pectorals. At the end of the session, a computer print-out shows performance, areas of strength and weakness, and the amount of calories burned.

"These are the ultimate machines and this is what we're going to be seeing everywhere in the year 2,000," predicts Bill McGinley, a representative of Universal, one of the leading manufacturers of the futuristic equipment. "Most people now want to see results on a piece of paper, they want more than just a trainer to sit there and tell them they look good. They want proof of their performance."

McGinley, club owners and other professionals claim that this is the age when "exercise science" as they like to call fitness training, has never been more advanced. Says Michael Motta,

owner of Plus One Fitness Clinics in Manhattan: "Everything we do is based on science and medicine, not myth or history." Motta's three "clinics" around the city are equipped with the latest state-of-the-art machines and provide highly personalised training services to clients who have become more and more demanding. At the top end of the hundreds of health clubs in New York, Motta's clinics cater for singer Madonna, movie stars Glen Close and Robin Williams, and some of Wall Street's top executives.

"What we provide is an integration of sports medicine and exercise science," adds 38-year-old Motta, "We give our clients the sort of attention and training professional athletes get." Clients initially undergo extensive tests and performance evaluations to establish their state of health. A personalised programme is then designed by Motta's team of professional trainers.

The latest equipment generally consists of a set of up to 11 different machines, linked through a computerised circuit, that are designed to exercise different parts of the body. Each machine can be programmed to each individual's work-out needs. Clients log into the system with a magnetic card that looks like a credit card and the machine's computer is fed the programme designed for them by their personal trainer. "With this equipment, we have more control and we get immediate feed-back," adds Motta. As the user becomes fitter the machines are gradually re-programmed for more strenuous exercise.

Hospitals around the United States and Japan are increasingly investing in this type of equipment for their physiotherapy clinics. And although the equipment is expensive (approximately \$100,000 for a full set of computers).

There are currently 50 or 60 systems in operation worldwide. They are popular with Japanese sports facility owners because they can condense all the equipment of a conventional gym into a small space. Another advantage of the new system is safety. The traditional weights and pulleys sometimes led to pulled

machines), manufacturers point out that increasing numbers of corporations are interested in investing for their in-house fitness facilities because the computerised readouts allow them to monitor their employees' state of health.

If that sounds like an intrusion into your privacy, you may have to grin and bear it because many corporate employers are beginning to demand a certain level of fitness from their employees before subscribing to medical insurance plans for them. Insurance companies are also said to welcome the spread of the high-tech equipment because, as other cultures know it, where people chop wood, dig in the fields and walk to work is obsolete in our culture." The result is a growing number of "couch potatoes" — people who sit in offices all day and in front of a TV set at night, he says.

Universal's McGinley enthusiastically points to another advantage: This type of equipment can spawn a whole new category of competitive sports. Think about it. No more slugging through the mud, pedalling in the rain or risking heat stroke. All forms of sport can now be done in the comfort and warmth of the gym. "You can now have electronic triathlons, with sequences to the bicycles, the rowing machine and the treadmills," McGinley enthuses. The machines record individual performances, measure them against each other and come up with a winner. Who knows, one day there may not be a need for stadiums or for flying big-name athletes around the world. They will be able to compete mano a mano — on computers.

There are currently 50 or 60 systems in operation worldwide. They are popular with Japanese sports facility owners because they can condense all the equipment of a conventional gym into a small space. Another advantage of the new system is safety. The traditional weights and pulleys sometimes led to pulled

The leading cause of death

in the U.S. is coronary artery disease, diabetes affects some 6 million Americans and osteoporosis is responsible for 1.3 million hip fractures a year and more than \$7 billion in direct and indirect costs, according to a report in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "Physically inactive persons have a 32 per cent to 52 per cent greater risk of developing hypertension than those who exercise," it says. While the problem is more acute in the industrialised countries, health experts are concerned that such diseases are on the rise everywhere.

Dr. Bernard Gutin, Professor of Applied Physiology at Columbia University in New York, is currently researching the effectiveness of exercise in preventing osteoporosis, a disease that affects mainly older women and is characterised by calcium loss in the bones, making them brittle and subject to fracture. "This is a relatively new field of investigation but the evidence seems to be that regular, fairly strenuous physical activity enhances bone density and therefore bone strength. We are fairly certain that three weekly 15-minute sessions can have a very substantial beneficial effect when the exercise is very specific," he says.

Nevertheless, there is a growing awareness of the need for physical exercise and, says Wood, most of us don't need sophisticated equipment to keep in shape. "All the basic principles are known, there are many things you can do on your own without any equipment. Your body is all you need. There is a lot to be said for push-ups and a brisk walk," he adds. Wood acknowledges that in the past decade, the fitness craze has spawned a tremendous increase in medical research into the benefits of exercise.

Dr. Wesley Tzall, director of Cardiology at the Beekman Hospital in New York City agrees. "The scientific approach to exercise is very useful in many respects. Now we are better able to evaluate the risks of physical inactivity to people of all ages," he adds. Doctors have associated inactivity to coronary artery disease, hypertension, non-insulin-dependent diabetes and osteoporosis.

The leading cause of death



A fitness trainer programmes the computer specifically for each individual client's exercise regimen.

time, they can reach very high levels of activity," he adds.

The key to good health through exercise is motivation, but more often than not, this is what is lacking. Many people find that they simply lack the will and self-discipline to work out regularly. And this is where the personal trainer comes in.

Says David Kirsch, who runs a private training company and supervises 15 trainers who work with some 40 clients: "The craze for personal trainers started in the mid 1980s; it was a very yuppie thing. You had your BMW, your car phone, and your personal trainer."

There is more to it than a passing fad. A good, qualified trainer can make an enormous difference to those who do not have the will-power or knowledge to do it alone. Almost every gym or health club in the U.S. now offers one-to-one training as

a service. "I have been going to the gym since 1970," says 44-year-old magazine editor Michael Monte, "and before I took a personal trainer, I would feel exhausted after my work-out. Now I feel revitalised and full of energy." Monte has been working out with a trainer three times a week for the past 18 months.

"The primary advantage of having a trainer is that I'm committed to showing up and the second thing is that he has corrected me. In the first 8 months, I saw an improvement in my body." The \$40 per hour he pays for the private attention is worth every penny, he says. "I'm motivated, I'm doing the exercises correctly and it is

shows." Although there are thousands who claim to be competent as personal trainers, there is little to regulate the profession and it seems almost anybody with big mus-

cles can set themselves up as a trainer. Caution: Motta of Plus One Fitness Clinics: "There is a need for more control. There are few schools and few professional certification exams." He recruits trainers exclusively from the American College of Sports Medicine or the National Strength and Conditioning Association, both of which guarantee that trainers have sufficient knowledge of anatomy and physiology to avoid accidents and injury.

Personal trainers and sophisticated machines aside, there are many simple things you can do to keep fit and feel healthy. Concludes professional football trainer Wood: "Walk up the stairs instead of taking the elevator. Walk to work instead of taking the bus, or take a brisk turn in the park at lunch time instead of sitting in the coffee shop. Every little thing you do is better than nothing — World News Link."

Scientists uncover new weapon in battle against breast cancer

By Wilson Da Silva
Reuter

SYDNEY — A potential key to the prevention of breast cancer has been uncovered by Australian medical researchers working with a synthetic derivative of Vitamin A.

The scientists, of Sydney's Garvan Institute of Medical Research, said Wednesday a derivative of the vitamin hampers breast cancer cells from responding to steroid hormones known to be involved with the disease's propagation.

By doing this, they appear at finding an alternative for patients for whom current

the cancer.

"We know that Vitamin A derivatives stop the development of cancer in rats and we now have laboratory information that gives us an insight into how this works," said Dr. Rob Sutherland, leader of the 18-person research team.

The discovery was first made by the institute three years ago but published only last year in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, a United States scientific publication.

It followed studies aimed at finding an alternative for patients for whom current

anti-hormone treatment does not work. In the scientific paper, Sutherland said the treatment appears to show results within 46 hours of being applied.

Some 70 per cent of breast cancer surgery patients retain tumor cells in other parts of their body, Sutherland said.

If treated with the Vitamin A derivative "they may be less likely to have a recurrence of the disease," he said.

The advance is applicable only to breast cancer, since cells of the disease are different from those of other cancers.

The institute will work with

an unnamed drug company in an international clinical trial to determine the effectiveness on breast cancer of the derivatives. Sutherland said results could be several years away.

Australian women have a one in 15 chance of developing breast cancer and 2,000 die every. This compares with about one in 12 in the United States and similar rates in other developed nations.

Statistics show that almost one in two women with a close family history of breast cancer develop the disease.

Faint electrical signals may forecast susceptibility to sudden death

By Paul Recer
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Researchers exploring the storm of electrical currents that course through the heart say they have found a pattern that predicts sudden cardiac death.

Richard Verrier, a professor at Georgetown University Medical Centre said that in laboratory experiments on dogs his team was able to isolate and identify a faint electrical pulse in the heart that preceded ventricular fibrillation, a disturbed cardiac rhythm that kills within minutes.

"It's like a signal that tells when a bridge is about to break up," Verrier said in recent interview.

"We saw that whenever the heart is prone to ventricular fibrillation and sudden death there is always an alternation in the T-wave (a specific electrical pulse in the

heart)," he said. "It alternates and then the beat goes into a chaotic state."

A report on the research was published in the journal *Science*.

Verrier said his group discovered the unique cardiac signal by passing electrical sensors into the left ventricle chamber of the hearts in 16 anaesthetised dogs and then making a computer analysis of the electrical pulses in the heart.

Invariably, he said, the heart produced a distinctive pattern change in the T-waves just before the fatal attack started.

"One beat is large and one beat is small" in the alternation pattern, Verrier said. "In the normal heart, the T-waves are all even. You could superimpose normal T-waves one on top of the other and they would be almost identical."

A normal heart beat is established by a regular pat-

tern of faint electrical signals in the heart's nerve system.

Those signals direct the work of heart muscles that contract and relax during the cycle of pumping blood.

During ventricular fibrillation, the rhythm is disrupted and the muscles go into irregular spasms that prevent the pumping of blood. Death follows quickly.

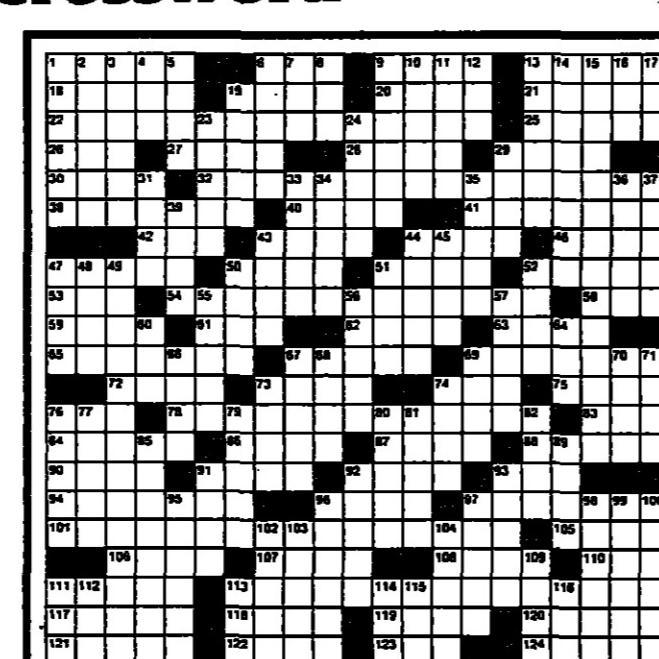
Verrier said the next step was to convert his discovery into a system that could be applied to routine medical exams.

His team, he said, is developing a computer analysis system that would enable the abnormal T-wave signal to be detected in electrocardiograms given in doctor's offices.

Eventually, he believes computer software will be developed to enable doctors to screen patients for susceptibility to sudden cardiac death.

Such a technique may take several years to develop, but

Verrier said sudden cardiac death from ventricular fibrillation may not be associated directly with injury to the heart muscle or to the clogged arteries that mark chronic heart disease. Instead, sudden death often is the result of disrupted electrical pulses in the nerves that direct the beat of the heart.



Last Week's Cryptogram

1. Spring training camp opens with batting champ hitting homer into lower deck.
2. Dazzling success in stock market caused sexagenarian Wall Street
3. Fisherman makes good harpoon shot on gigantic whale while perched on aft poop deck.
4. A smile is such a lively curve, it sets many things straight.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. CIOT PCO EDY. RWTK AD JUKDDX EDDHJUP, ECOOTK IXKITERT YCXAJTW "WATCH-DRAW." —By Lois H. Jones
2. XYMIC QUC WZM NBIPQ WHIRL BYMI BR LBAM EBBI, DPHA SMPPBN NZB NUL LOWWORD BR WBE BS OW. —By E.L. Livingston
3. RCI OVSZIPA VM AOKMR. FVZIPS EWXESQPC BQZBIRPG FQJI RCI FQJKSB VM FKSEIFIQR VWR VM QSORCKSB Q XVAR QPR. —By Gordon Miller
4. CME DIRTMOVES HAPPYDURT DE UVUSMS NDATWRE CMG HR MTTRWORY HG IDPVNR. —By Ed Huddison

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

Weekend Crossword

ENCORES
By Henry Salzhandler

ACROSS

- 1. Handicaps
- 2. Ancient
- 3. Peculiar
- 4. Certain worker for
- 5. Kind of pain
- 6. Trot the boards
- 7. Know
- 8. Ancient
- 9. Old Irish alphabet
- 10. Owning
- 11. Short
- 12. Subject
- 13. Food and drink
- 14. Short worker for
- 15. Naughty
- 16. Perform
- 17. Successfully
- 18. Workhouse work
- 19. Finish
- 20. Train
- 21. Map
- 22. TV's Martin
- 23. Acronym
- 24. Accord
- 25. 1019 for Cat
- 26. 41 It's inc dash
- 27. 42 Helix
- 28. 43 Madcap
- 29. 44 Grand —
- 30. 45 Arct
- 31. 46 Dispatched
- 32. 47 Arcs
- 33. 48 Maternal love
- 34. 49 "a poem" (creed)
- 35. 50 "a poem" (creed)
- 36. 51 "a poem" (creed)
- 37. 52 "a poem" (creed)
- 38. 53 "a poem" (creed)
- 39. 54 "a poem" (creed)
- 40. 55 "a poem" (creed)
- 41. 56 Kin of to explain
- 42. 57 Peeks part
- 43. 58 "a poem" (creed)
- 44. 59 "a poem" (creed)
- 45. 60 Fashion style
- 46. 61 Air late
- 47. 62 "a poem" (creed)
- 48. 63 "a poem" (creed)
- 49. 64 SST & g
- 50. 65 "a poem" (creed)
- 51. 66 "a poem" (creed)
- 52. 67 "a poem" (creed)
- 53. 68 "a poem" (creed)
- 54. 69 Place
- 55. 70 "a poem" (creed)
- 56. 71 "a poem" (creed)
- 57. 72 Footnote word
- 58. 73 The living here
- 59. 74 — de cologne
- 60. 75 Trudge
- 61. 76 Devour
- 62. 77 John Gielgud
- 63. 78 "a poem" (creed)
- 64. 79 Work unit
- 65. 80 Word of reproach
- 66. 81 Design
- 67. 82 Lunette
- 68. 83 Latex
- 69. 84 Old-fashioned
- 70. 85 Snarled
- 71. 86 "a poem" (creed)
- 72. 87 "a poem" (creed)
- 73. 88 "a poem" (creed)
- 74. 89 "a poem" (creed)
- 75. 90 "a poem" (creed)
- 76. 91 "a poem" (creed)
- 77. 92 Almost
- 78. 93 "a poem" (creed)
- 79. 94 "a poem" (creed)
- 80. 95 "a poem" (creed)
- 81. 96 "a poem" (creed)
- 82. 97 Struck old style
- 83. 98 "a poem" (creed)
- 84. 99 "a poem" (creed)
- 85. 100 "a poem" (creed)
- 86. 101 "a poem" (creed)
- 87. 102 "a poem" (creed)
- 88. 103 "a poem" (creed)
- 89. 104 "a poem" (creed)
- 90. 105 "a poem" (creed)
- 91. 106 "a poem" (creed)
- 92. 107 "a poem" (creed)
- 93. 108 "a poem" (creed)
- 94. 109 "a poem" (creed)
- 95. 110 "a poem" (creed)
- 96. 111 "a poem" (creed)
- 97. 112 "a poem" (creed)
- 98. 113 Jacqueline Susanne tide for this puzzle?
- 99. 114 "a poem" (creed)
- 100. 115 "a poem" (creed)
- 101. 116 "a poem" (creed)
- 102. 117 "a poem" (creed)
- 103. 118 "a poem" (creed)
- 104. 119 Farm unit
- 105. 120 "a poem" (creed)
- 106. 121 More doole
- 107. 122 Zone
- 108. 123 "a poem" (creed)
- 109. 124 Michelangelo masterpiece
- 110. 125 "a poem" (creed)
- 111. 126 "a poem" (creed)
- 112. 127

Minister warns of contamination

(Continued from page 1)
duction of field crops and vegetables which are eaten cooked and the production of animal feed.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Mohammad Al Zaben said that treated water could provide a very good source for irrigation, but public health safety measures have to be strictly adhered to in the process of treating water to ensure safe production.

Mr. Serour said that Jordan was in need of at least 730 million cubic metres of water every year for agricultural, industrial and domestic use, of which 175 million is used for drinking, 35 million for industry and 520 million for agricultural purposes.

"Jordan's water needs are growing every year and it is estimated that the country will need nearly 1,120 million cubic metres of water by the year 2005 in view of the growing population, improvement in the standard of living and the increasing water consumption at all levels," the minister said.

"Jordan's water resources are very limited, but the government is doing all it can through the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, which has adopted a strategy to face the future needs," the minister added.

He said the strategy entailed continued search for new surface and underground re-

sources, continued improvement of the management of available water resources, more economic exploitation of water, and improving the quality of treated water to be used for irrigation purposes.

At the same time, the ministry has adopted the so-called "water harvest" project, which aims at using to the full the rain water collected behind dams, according to the minister.

"The ministry this year allocated sufficient funds for the purchase of equipment to be used in the construction of dams to collect rain water," he added.

Referring to the coming summer, the minister said the ministry had set a distribution programme which will be announced soon.

Mr. Serour urged citizens to install sufficient tanks at home to save as much water as possible and to report to the Water Authority about emergencies related to water; he stressed the need to ration the water consumption.

Referring to the southern regions, which were affected by a rainstorm last month, the minister said that there would be some delay in the implementation of irrigation projects in the southern Jordan Valley region due to the difficulty in reaching some areas.

He said that work, which entails laying 47 kilometres of networks and cement canals, will eventually be carried out.

Baker heads for Soviet talks

(Continued from page 1)

would be out here."

Mr. Baker acknowledged he has failed to bridge the gap between Arabs and Israelis on terms for a peace conference.

"We are working through these issues in a constructive way," he said.

Mr. Baker's third Middle East mission in six weeks end up with talks Friday with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

"I do see evidence of new approach and a new willingness in the aftermath of the Gulf conflict to address these intractable issues in a serious and determined fashion," said Mr. Baker. "I really do see that. Let me say if I didn't see that I don't think I

should say that yet. I certainly hope so."

Later he said a peace conference "might be held" and reiterated that "we agreed to continue these discussions."

Pressed for specifics, Mr. Baker said: "You know I'm not going to conduct these negotiations through the press. We want them to succeed."

U.N. force sets up base

(Continued from page 1)

assured me that they want to have this be a successful mission."

Gen. Greindl predicted it would take two weeks for the entire 1,440-member contingent from more than 30 countries to be fully deployed.

A group of hundreds from the South Lebanon U.N. contingents from Ghana, Nepal and Fiji transited Israel and were in Amman Wednesday en route to Kuwait (see page 3).

U.S. troops will be allowed to stay in southern Iraq until the full U.N. contingent is deployed, Gen. Greindl said. Then all American and Iraqi forces must vacate the demilitarised zone.

U.N. sources said Kuwait officials had refused permission to

move refugees inside their territory.

Gen. Greindl said he had not discussed the refugees with the Iraqi authorities or anyone else. "It is not my responsibility."

U.N. officials drove to Safwan through desert and scrubland littered with evidence of the Gulf war. Smashed tanks, armoured personnel carriers, buses, trucks and cars littered the highway north from Kuwait City.

Smoke from scores of oilwells set ablaze in the war at Rawdatayn oilfield — so far untouched by firefighters — cast huge pall over northern Kuwait.

An Iraqi colonel and Republican Guard escorts visited the command post during the hand-over ceremony.

Iraqis, allies boost forces

(Continued from page 1)

seen around 300 uniformed Iraqis, many carrying assault rifles, patrolling the streets.

The stand-off in Zakho is threatening allied plans to bring home up to 850,000 mainly Kurdish refugees who fled to the Turkish border to escape a failed Kurdish rebellion.

Kurdish refugees in Silopi, a Turkish border town 16 kilometres west of Zakho, said they would not go to American-guarded havens while Iraqi forces roamed northern towns.

"We won't leave until there is real security in Zakho, until there is agreement between our (Kurdish) leaders and the Iraqi government under a United Nations framework," Zakho lawyer

Khaled Al Hassan, a leader of the mainstream PLO group Fatah, who suggested it be composed of technocrats from the Israeli-occupied territories and Palestinian exiles, who would join a joint delegation with Jordan at a peace conference.

Council sources said a majority of members favoured a Palestinian state first of all, to be followed eventually by confederation with Jordan.

Khaled Al Hassan said that in any case such a joint delegation would not impair Palestinian independence.

PLO insists on U.N. role

(Continued from page 1)

Palestine (DFLP) advocated rejecting the regional peace conference concept which is supported by Israel.

Nabil Shaath, special adviser to Mr. Arafat, said he favoured flexibility towards the U.S. moves, as suggested by Mr. Ararat.

Palestinian sources said the council decided that a proposal to form a provisional Palestinian government was premature.

The idea was put forward by

Requisites for Mideast Stability

By Peter Gubser

For the Middle East to attain healthy, dynamic, and progressive stability, it is necessary for the region, and its friends, to address three sets of major issues. The Israeli-Palestinian (and Arab) conflict must be equitably resolved and put behind us. Mechanisms and policies must be put in place to deal with the dramatic imbalance in the distribution of wealth based on natural resources, and the socio-political tensions this condition engenders. In order for the people of the region to enjoy broad access to their economic and political systems, these systems require fundamental reforms, leading to more openness, pluralism, and accountability. And it is obvious to serious observers of the Middle East that essential steps with respect to economic and political development cannot and will not be taken until substantive progress is made on the first two sets of issues.

First, a solution to the 'Palestinian/Arab-Israeli' conflict must be found. All parties, the Palestinians, the Arabs, the Israelis, and the Americans must seriously focus on disposing of this issue so that our individual and collective energies may be applied to other matters. The inequity of the current situation especially for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and in the diaspora as well as the crucial need to address Israel's security concerns demonstrates the urgency of resolving the conflict. The United States' long time adherence to the principles inherent in U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, namely the exchange of land for peace, are certainly the substance of how the desired peace should be attained.

That it is essential to resolve the problem for other reasons is also evident. This long standing conflict is a major detriment, retardant to economic investment, and thus development, in the region. Why would a rational investor — whether a multinational corporation or a fund from one of the wealthy oil-producing states — put money into the area? More specifically, if one has the choice — and one does — of building a computer factory hiring 500 workers in Nablus,

Amman, Baghdad or Damascus versus Taiwan, Malaysia or Mexico, where does one choose? Given the inherent instability and recurrent wars, inspired, if not dictated by the Palestinian/Arab-Israeli conflict, it is almost unimaginable that the investor would choose one of the great Arab cities. In addition, this conflict gives one more excuse for repressive regimes to maintain their control and not encourage or allow movement towards democracy as now occurs in only a very few Middle Eastern countries, and then only to varying degrees of success.

The skewed distribution of wealth based on the extraction of natural resources was a contributing cause of the recent Gulf War and certainly a strong, resonant theme at the popular level. While this issue may not be resolvable in the same sense as the above problem, it can certainly be managed in a much more efficacious manner than heretofore. One approach was recommended at a conference called by Crown Prince Hassan and convened in Amman in early January 1991. The participants, consisting of statemen, officials of multilateral agencies, and nongovernmental organisations, "called for the establishment of a long-term fund that would foster regional and economic and social stability."

As the Palestinian/Arab-Israeli conflict and the wealth distribution issues are being addressed, constraints on the process of economic and political development will be eased. While there are many nuances in this set of intra and inter-state issues, the essential one is to make these overlapping systems much more open, increase access, and promote pluralism in the economy and socio-political organisations, whether at the local or central levels of the society. Accessible and freer market systems will be more prevalent and the trappings and stuff of democracy will become more available to the people.

This whole process was well stated in a recent white paper which this writer helped formulate. Issued by the Coalition for Post-War U.S. Policy in the Middle East, it is titled "Enhancing Economic and Political Development" in its series Towards a New Middle East: Peace and Post-War U.S. Policy.

"The result of greater economic development within states is that citizens will perceive, many for the first time, that they have a stake in their economy and in their country's future. This awakening of individual economic initiative will increase the demand for greater political participation. This movement for greater political and economic access will, over time, enhance internal political stability as citizens support legal, governmental, and private institutions and policies which contribute to their economic well-being

which this writer helped formulate. Issued by the Coalition for Post-War U.S. Policy in the Middle East, it is titled "Enhancing Economic and Political Development" in its series Towards a New Middle East: Peace and Post-War U.S. Policy.

Peter Gubser, author of books and articles on the Middle East, is president of American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA). He contributed this article to the Jordan Times while he was on a brief visit to Amman.

Journalists fighting for free expression

By Bryan Brunley
The Associated Press

Oleg M. Poptsov, chairman of the all-Russian committee for radio and television. The broadcast organisation was founded last year as part of Russian leader Boris Yeltsin's challenge to central authority.

Gorbachev is not the only official who has been accused of trying to muzzle the media. Zviad Gamsakhurdia, president of the Secesssionist Republic of Georgia, himself, after he was harshly criticised for the military crackdown in the Baltics. He suspended last year's law guaranteeing freedom of the press.

But journalists countered by starting new newspapers, television and radio networks, most of them under the protection of reformist legislatures in the Russian federation and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad.

Gorbachev may balk at economic and political reform but "glasnost has taken hold," said

Leonid Kravchenko, a Gorbauchev lieutenant who took over the Soviet state broadcast committee last fall.

"When he was appointed at the end of last year, Kravchenko made it clear that there was going to be only one way of thinking — his way," said the Russian gazette, a newspaper working under Yeltsin's protection.

Kravchenko told The Associated Press in a recent interview that no pluralism could be tolerated in the state-owned media. "Don't you know there is a political struggle going on?" he said.

He tried to shut down the independent Interfax News Agency, which was operating from the premises of Radio Moscow, a state broadcast affiliate. Interfax now operates out of Yeltsin's offices.

Kravchenko did rein in the most radical prime-time program-

me on national television, "viewpoint," which was known for tough reformist commentaries, investigative journalism and a fast-paced format aimed at younger audiences. Many viewpoint employees moved to the Russian television operation.

Russian television has managed to air only a few hours of experimental programming, using space rented from central state television. And Russian Radio so far is limited to a few hours a day.

Poptsov plans to expand Russian broadcasts next month. Until then, most viewers must rely on central television's main evening newscast, "time," which reformers complain has been pushed back to its pre-glasnost approach of sticking close to the Kremlin line.

Kravchenko prompted criti-

cism from the press recently when he banned live appearances by

three popular broadcasters on the late-night news programme "TSN."

"Glasnost is being strangled," said an editorial in the independent newspaper, a bold new publication with a circulation limited to 150,000 by the capacity of its printing plant.

Equally critical was Komso-

molskaya Pravda, which is nominally the organ of the Young Communists' League. It has taken a radical line and seen its daily circulation rise past 16 million, the third largest in the country.

The most widely read Soviet newspaper is Argumenty and Facts, which has attracted nearly 23 million subscribers with a nonsense format: short reports, columns of statistics and no

serious news.

By contrast, subscriptions have fallen 70 per cent for Pravda, the Communist Party daily that has

**THE PROFESSIONALS
ALWAYS CHOOSE
THE RELIABLE**

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT
FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR
SERVICES AND
DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS
CLEARANCE, TICKETS
AND, RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAWAR & SONS
TEL 604676 604696
P.O.BOX 7806
AMMAN

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near
Ahliyyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30
p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel. 638968

Ricardo

4 Rent & Sale
Many villas and apartments
are available for rent and
sale - furnished or unfurnished.
Also many lots of land are
available for sale.
For further details, please
call
**Abdoun Real
Estate**
Tel. 810605, 810609,
Fax: 810520

PEKING RESTAURANT
AUTHENTIC
CHINESE
CUISINE
elegant
colorful atmosphere
moderate prices
shemisani tel. 660250
(closed on Mondays)

**CHEN'S
CHINESE
RESTAURANT**
Mecca Street, Yarmouk
Engineers' Housing
Estate, near Kilo
Supermarket
Mongolian Barbecue for
Lunch Friday only
Tel: 818214
Come and taste our
specialties.
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

STUDIO HAIG
Professional Quality in
1 Hour Service
Develop your colour film at
our shop and get:
• JUMBO photo
size 30% larger
• Free enlargement
20 x 30 cm
Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays
Bank. Phone: 604042
Swefeh tel: 823891

**Kashmir
Restaurant**
FIRST CLASS INDIAN
RESTAURANT
Special Executive Luncheons
Take away service
available
Open Daily 12:30-3:30 pm
7:30-11:30 pm
After the Philadelphia Hotel
Towards 3rd circle

**RENT
Saudi Real Estate**
Furnished & unfurnished
apartments & villas for rent
in West Amman area.
CALL SOHA
Rental Dept. 687821/22

**PRESS
CENTER
Facilities**
The First Class Hotel in
Amman that has a
Kitchenette in every
room...!
DAROTEL
الدارotel
Amman - Tel. 668193
P.O. Box 9403 - Fax 602434
Telex 23888 DAROTEL JO
Ideal Residence For
Expatriates and
Businessmen

Sports

UEFA upholds one-year suspension on AC Milan

GENEVA (AP) — A UEFA appeals panel upheld AC Milan's one-year suspension from European Cup competition Wednesday, completing the two-time defending champions cup and Toyota Intercontinental Cup champion's fall from grace.

The Union of European Football Associations imposed the ban on AC Milan for leaving the field and not returning with three minutes remaining in a Champions Cup second-leg quarterfinal match at Olympique Marseille on March 20.

Trailing 1-0 and facing elimination, AC Milan left the field after a power outage caused a partial lighting failure. When the lighting was restored, AC Milan claimed fans, photographers and other unauthorized personnel had entered the field and made resumption of play impossible.

Marseille was declared winner by forfeit, eliminating Milan.

UEFA's five-member appeals jury, after a four-hour hearing, rejected a personal plea by Milan's president, Italian media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi, to reduce the ban to a mere fine.

The suspension will be enforced for the next season. Milan qualifies for one of three tournaments — not necessarily 1991-92. But Milan, third in the Italian

League with four games remaining, seems certain to qualify for next season's UEFA Cup.

The panel, headed by Swiss jurist Leon Strassie, accused Milan of showing a "highly unsportsmanlike spirit."

It said there were no extenuating circumstances given that Milan ignored the referee's instructions to resume play after lighting was restored.

Nothing could have suggested to Milan officials or players that the referee had ended play, the ruling said. There are no further appeals left to AC Milan.

"The sanction is disproportionate," said Berlusconi, who repeated Milan's claim that the unauthorized people on the field made it possible to continue. "How can you imagine finishing a game regularly in such confusion?"

The ban, imposed by UEFA's Control and Disciplinary Committee, will cost Milan considerable revenue.

Milan did not challenge the committee's other sanctions.

The panel ruled Olympique a 3-0 match winner and barred the head of Milan's delegation at Marseille, Adriano Galliani, from European soccer for two years.

Galliani waved the Milan team off the field after the light failure,

in what some claim was an attempt to force a replay of the game.

The elimination and suspension marks the end of a dominant period by AC Milan, which seemed to rule club soccer in the late 1980s.

AC Milan, led by Dutch striker Ruud Gullit and Marco Van Basten — routed Steaua Bucharest 4-0 in May for its first Champions Cup title in 20 years.

It followed that with a victory over Nacional Medellin of Colombia in the Toyota Intercontinental Cup later that year. It repeated both accomplishments last season but has been showing signs of weakness.

Gullit was out with knee problems last year as AC Milan finished second to Napoli in the Italian League standings. It qualified for this season's European Champions Cup as defending champion.

Van Basten, voted Europe's player of the year in 1988 and 1989, has performed erratically this season amid growingly tense relations with Milan's embattled coach Arrigo Sacchi. He missed both quarterfinal games against Marseille under a three-match UEFA suspension for elbowing an opponent in a cup match. Gullit has not regained his old form after knee surgery.

Top seeds win in Barcelona tennis tournament

BARCELONA, Spain (AP) — Top seeds Martina Navratilova of the United States and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and Conchita Martinez of Spain started off with straight-set victories Tuesday in the \$225,000 Barcelona WTA Women's Tennis Tournament.

Top-seed Navratilova beat Italian Silvia Farina 6-2, 6-1 in their second-round match on the clay courts of Barcelona's Royal Tennis Club.

Defending champion and number two seed Sanchez Vicario fared even better, blanking Japan's Maya Kidowaki 6-0, 6-0. Fourth seed Martinez of Spain outplayed Sandra Wasserfallen of Belgium 6-2, 6-1.

Navratilova is the world's fourth-ranked player and favoured to beat out sixth-ranked Sanchez Vicario, but the clay courts are not expected to help Navratilova's power game.

The debut of third-seed Manuela Maleeva of Switzerland was scheduled to take on unseeded Nicole Jagerman of the Netherlands Wednesday in a second-round match.

Joint Korean table tennis team off to winning start

CHIBA, Japan (R) — At precisely 10:20 a.m. Wednesday the two Koreans were united for the first time in sporting triumph.

The joint North-South Korean women's team took just one hour and 16 minutes to defeat France 3-0 in Group B of the World Team Tennis Championships in the Japanese city of Chiba.

The win delighted hundreds of Korean spectators who waved a specially-designed national flag with an outline of the Korean peninsula logo.

The general manager of the joint Korean team, Kim Chang-Jae, was satisfied with the result.

"It was important to start with a victory," he said. "The team will be chosen on merit at these championships — nationality will have no bearing."

Team trainer and physiotherapist Sok Il-Hon, who has been in daily contact with the players since they set up training camp in Japan a month ago, said everything "was going very smoothly."

"There is a genuine friendship amongst the players," said Sok, who is in charge of the physiotherapy unit at the Taesung National Sport Centre in Seoul.

Frenchman wins round the world yacht race

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Frenchman Christophe Auquin won the BOC challenge single-handed round-the-world yacht race as countryman Alain Gautier, thwarted by two torn sails and calm seas, hobbled to the finish.

Augustin completed the circumnavigation at 1:11 a.m. (0511 GMT) Tuesday after an astonishing sprint which erased a 21-hour, 26-minute handicap he had carried from Punta Del Este, Uruguay, where the 6,000-mile fourth and final leg began March 30.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY APRIL 26, 1991
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Thinking things out that are able to bring you closer to your most important objectives is fine now but don't allow confusion or being too forceful to take away from your growing success.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Social activities are excellent for you now so contact good pals and be with them at the recreations that mean the most to you and to them.

Taurus: (April 20 to May 18) Now you find that practically everyone with whom you come in contact is interested in or has something to do of a public or patriotic nature.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) You can find some way to meet with those who mean much to you or whom you understand better to contact them and discuss any problems.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) A marvelous day for you to take or to start a trip or to expand your consciousness in some new direction that can extend your horizons.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) This is your time to quietly seek out those who know their subject and who can be helpful to you so show them you value their advice.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) This is the time to show that you are a loyal partner and associate with those who operate on the same plane as you whether mate, partner, etc.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Now you can thoroughly enjoy the behind the scenes activities that mean a good deal to you but which you have not been enjoying as much as you wish.

VIRO: (August 22 to September 22) You have much to do to serve

who came third in the women's singles at the 1989 World Championships in Dortmund, Germany.

She was pitted against the experienced Wang Xiaoming, one of the growing band of talented Chinese playing under another name.

The pressure-packed occasion caused Li to make several unforced errors but she steadied to win 21-15, 21-18.

"It was an honour to play that game," she said. "I am pleased to have won."

The general manager of the joint Korean team, Kim Chang-Jae, was satisfied with the result.

"It was important to start with a victory," he said. "The team will be chosen on merit at these championships — nationality will have no bearing."

Team trainer and physiotherapist Sok Il-Hon, who has been in daily contact with the players since they set up training camp in Japan a month ago, said everything "was going very smoothly."

"There is a genuine friendship amongst the players," said Sok, who is in charge of the physiotherapy unit at the Taesung National Sport Centre in Seoul.

Promoters fight over Holyfield-Tyson bout

NEW YORK (AP) — Evander Holyfield and Mike Tyson haven't agreed to fight yet, but their camps already are engaged in a war of words.

Tyson's promoter, Don King, started the verbal volley Tuesday with a barrage of challenges and charges against Holyfield and his three closest associates — promoter Dan Duvva, co-trainer Lou Duvva and manager Shelly Finkel.

During an informal luncheon with reporters, King repeatedly called Finkel and the Duvvas "liars and deceivers," accused Holyfield of Ducking Tyson and challenged the heavyweight champion to a winner-take-all bout against Tyson in September or October.

"We'll fight him anytime, anywhere, anywhere," King said. "The winner goes home with everything, the loser goes home

with nothing."

King said "the public wants this fight, I want this fight and Mike Tyson wants this fight, but Holyfield and his people are trying to avoid it. It's a travesty. Boxing fans are tired of being treated like Bozo the Clown."

Informed of King's comments, Dan Duvva launched a counterattack.

Duvva said last Friday's Holyfield-George Foreman fight "breathed a fresh air into the sport. Now Don King has gone back to polluting the environment."

Duvva dismissed King's winner-take-all challenge, as well as an alternate offer — a 50-50 split between the champion and no. 1 challenger.

"They're both ridiculous," Duvva said. "Fighters work too hard for one guy to come away

without Mike Tyson."

Holyfield, who won a unanimous decision over Foreman, criticised King's 50-50 proposal Monday night during an appearance on the "Arsenio Hall" television show.

Liverpool wins, keeps pressure on Arsenal

LONDON (R) — Ian Rush scored the 300th goal of his career Tuesday as Liverpool made sure of a return to European competition next season with a 3-0 English first division win over Crystal Palace.

League leaders Arsenal maintained their three-point lead over champions Liverpool with a 2-0 home victory over Queen's Park Rangers.

Liverpool's second victory under new manager Graeme Souness earned them at least a place

sley before hammering an 18-metre shot past goalkeeper Nigel Martyn.

Rush's goal in the 41st minute knocked the heart out of injury-hit Palace and it came as no surprise when both John Barnes and Ray Houghton breached the London club's defence in the second half.

Arsenal kept their nerve against QPR despite missing a crop of first half chances.

Full back Lee Dixon broke the deadlock in the 58th minute when

he converted a penalty after Andy Tilson had brought down Paul Davis. Paul Merson ensured victory 14 minutes later when he flicked home a rebound.

The pressure of Aston Villa's Czechoslovak manager Jozef Venglos increased with their 5-1 home defeat by Manchester City. Villa have collected just three points out of the last 21 and are in danger of being relegated.

David White was the 1982 European Champions' main tormentor, scoring twice in each

of his two big wins.

Both vulnerable, West deals.

NORTH
Q J 8 5
K 7
Q J 10 4
A 9 5

WEST
9 7 3
V 9
A 6 3 2
K 7 6 4

EAST
A 6 4
V 10 8 6 3 2
9 5
10 3

SOUTH
K 10 2
Q 5 4
K 8 7
Q J 8 2

The bidding:
West North East South

Pass 1 0 1 7 2 NT

Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

Pass

DEVOUR BY THE CROCODILE

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
Q J 8 5
K 7
Q J 10 4
A 9 5

WEST
9 7 3
V 9
A 6 3 2
K 7 6 4

EAST
A 6 4
V 10 8 6 3 2
9 5
10 3

SOUTH
K 10 2
Q 5 4
K 8 7
Q J 8 2

The bidding:
West North East South

Pass 1 0 1 7 2 NT

Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♦

If you need a particular lie of the cards to defeat a contract, play as if it exists. East paid attention to this point or gobble up declarer's three-no-trump contract.

With only 10 points, few intermediates and a slow stopper in the enemy suit, South's non-forcing jump to two no trump (by partnership agreement) was overly pushy. However, South gave full value to his high honor in partner's suit and

chose the aggressive course. The game would have succeeded, but for fine card reading by East.

West led the jack of hearts, covered by the king and won by the ace. Had East routinely returned a low heart, declarer could have collected nine tricks as the cards lay. South would have ducked and West's nine would have won. Since West was out of hearts and declarer still held a stopper, there would have been time to force out the pointed-suit aces and make the contract.

However, before leading to the second trick East took time to consider the situation. Obviously, West was leading from a doubleton, which meant South had started with three hearts to the queen. If that holding included the nine, declarer had two stoppers and the suit would witter on the vine. The only hope, therefore, was that West held a new bare nine of hearts. To cater to that possibility, East returned the ten of hearts! When West produced the nine, East was able to continue the suit to remove the last stopper, and the ace of spades was an entry to the winners. Down three! In bridge parlance, this play is known as the "Crocodile Coup."

With only 10 points, few intermediates and a slow stopper in the enemy suit, South's non-forcing jump to two no trump (by partnership agreement) was overly pushy. However, South gave full value to his high honor in partner's suit and

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, APRIL 25-26, 1991

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY APRIL 25, 1991
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have a strong urge to project yourself in the most favourable light at the present time and you have an especially generous attitude towards all with whom you come in contact.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19)

Friends are your best media now for getting to know and to understand better what is going on about you that you really just do not understand.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20)

Take some time out now to be sure you are doing everything just right in what project you have agreed to do and stop trying to cut corners.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21)

This is the time to make sure that whatever you have in mind is in accord with the loftiest of principles and precepts or you lose the good of a wise decision.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20)

There are some pretty good reasons why you should avoid making that extravagance that attracts a definite purchase now so await a better time.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19)

<p

Cambodia accepts truce proposal

BANGKOK (AP) — Cambodia's Vietnamese-installed government Wednesday agreed to a truce that would smooth the way for talks aimed at ending the country's 12-year-old civil war.

A day earlier, the forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk — leader of the three-party guerrilla coalition — accepted the joint appeal by the French and Indonesian foreign ministers and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai also endorsed it.

A truce would significantly encourage the peace process, the Cambodian government said in a statement carried by the Cambodian News Agency (SPK), monitored in Bangkok.

The joint appeals, issued Monday, said the ceasefire should begin on May 1 and continue at least until the end of peace talks planned for Jakarta, Indonesia. It said this would create a favourable climate for the talks.

No date has been set, but Indonesia has said it hoped the talks would be held in May. Indonesia, France and the United

Nations are the main coordinators of the International Conference on Cambodia, the main forum for a peace agreement.

The Jakarta talks would involve the Supreme National Council, a body of 12 government and guerrilla representatives who, under a U.N. Security Council peace plan, would help guide the country in the period before elections.

The Phnom Penh statement said the meeting should discuss differences over the peace plan, and arrange a ceasefire and an end to all foreign military aid to the warring parties. The Soviet Union and Vietnam help the government, while China and Thailand are the main backers of the guerrillas.

The guerrillas say they fully accept the U.N. plan.

But Phnom Penh has rejected the plan's proposed dissolution of the four armies, and insists the Phnom Penh government remain intact before elections. It also says any agreement must include measures to prevent a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, the largest guerrilla group. The Khmer Rouge killed hundreds of

thousands of people during its fanatical Communist rule of Cambodia in the 1970s.

Khmer Rouge officials could not be reached for comment on the truce appeal.

The third guerrilla group after Sihanouk's group and the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, said Tuesday it would wait for an official notification from France, Indonesia and the U.N. secretary general before announcing its position.

The upsurge in fighting during the dry season has driven 66,000 Cambodians from their homes this year. Western aid officials say, increasing the country's total number of refugees to more than 500,000.

In addition, fighting, food shortages and the government draft have forced about 20,000 people to guerrilla-controlled refugee camps just inside Thailand this year, bringing their population to about 350,000. Thousands more reportedly have massed at the border, trying to enter camps aided by the United Nations.

"The war is moving inside Cambodia. It is no longer concentrated in the (Thai) border area," a U.N. aid official who demanded anonymity said Wednesday.

"The villages have become unsettled. The people are either internally displaced or moving to the border camps."



N. Korea said building third nuclear facility

SEOUL (AP) — North Korea is building a large nuclear reactor and a reprocessing plant which could be used to make nuclear weapons, a South Korean newspaper reported Wednesday.

The Segye Times, quoting an unidentified source said to be well-informed on the North's nuclear development, said the new facility is being built near Yongbyon in northern North Korea and is to be completed in 1992.

With the construction of the reactor, the country's third, North Korea would have the capacity to produce 28 kilograms of plutonium a year by 1991 or 1995, said the paper, a conservative national daily.

It said this would be enough plutonium to produce two or three bombs of the size the United States dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, at the end of World War II.

It was impossible to get immediate comment on the report from Pyongyang because North Korea is closed to outsiders.

There have been heightened international concerns that increasingly isolated North Korea will be able to produce nuclear weapons by the mid 1990s.

The Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, China and South Korea have called on North Korea to sign a nuclear safeguards treaty and open its nuclear facilities to inspection.

North Korea has refused, citing nuclear weapons allegedly kept by the United States in pro-Western South Korea, its archenemy.

North Korea already has two nuclear reactors which are allegedly part of a nuclear research facility at Yongbyon, according to South Korean intelligence.

The new Yongbyon reactor is to have a 200,000-kilowatt capacity, said the paper, which is substantially larger than previous construction. The other nuclear reactors are said to be medium-sized with capacities of 4,000 and 30,000 kilowatts.

South Korea has nine nuclear reactors and three more under construction, all for commercial purposes.

The United States has refused to confirm or deny the existence of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea. It maintains that the issue is irrelevant since the peninsula is under the nuclear umbrella of neighbouring states — China and the Soviet Union — which possess nuclear weapons.

North Korea has for several years demanded the peninsula, divided since 1945, become a nuclear free zone.

U.S. picks builders of Stealth bomber

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defense Department has picked a group headed by Lockheed Corp to build a revolutionary fighter plane for well over \$100 million apiece, a price planners will ensure U.S. military control of the skies well into the next century.

Lockheed and its partners, Boeing Co and General Dynamics Corp, edged out a rival proposal by Northrop Corp and McDonnell Douglas Corp to build 648 of the radar-evading Stealth advanced tactical fighter jets for the air force.

Pratt & Whitney, a unit of United Technologies Corp, beat General Electric in the competition to provide the engines.

U.S. Air Force Secretary Donald Rice made the announcement at the Pentagon Tuesday, saying the Lockheed group "clearly offered a better capability with lower cost."

Defence Secretary Dick Cheney said on a Cable News Network (CNN) television programme that the decision was made primarily because of the group's "better quality, better price, a better management system."

Even by Defence Department standards the project is considered expensive, probably the biggest of the post-cold war thaw.

Rice said a \$13 billion development contract was expected to go to the winning team this year. Both competing groups had already spent over \$1 billion to develop prototypes.

But that's just for starters.

Production of the 648 jets would cost a minimum of \$47 billion. Depending on inflation over the 20-year projected life span of the plane, Rice said production costs could hit \$79 billion. The lucrative contract is expected to create at least 7,000 jobs at the three companies.

The Supersonic F-22 fighters are designed to be virtually invisible to radar and will replace the McDonnell Douglas F-15 fighter and the General Dynamics F-16, the air force's frontline fighters.

Ching, a banana loader, sat in grimy overalls on the sidewalk, cracked and buckled by the quake. Across the street was the International Hotel, a four-story structure that collapsed with the first jolt.

Hundreds of people in Puerto Limon and neighbouring villages huddled outside their damaged homes, afraid to go back after Monday's quake and the hundreds of small aftershocks that continued to rattle the area.

None of the aftershocks was as intense as the five big ones that followed the killer earthquake, which measured 7.4 on the Richter Scale and was believed centered in the Caribbean off Puerto Limon.

By Tuesday night, the toll reached 79 deaths, more than 830 injured and thousands homeless. Fifty of the dead were recorded in Costa Rica and the rest in Panama's remote Atlantic province of Bocas Del Toro.

The earthquake was the deadliest in Central America since 1986, when a tremor killed 1,500 people in El Salvador.

"Advocacy of a 'common security approach' provides the wedge they need to achieve their long-held goal of naval arms control in the Pacific," Baker's letter is reported to have said.

Puerto Limon took the brunt of the quake's fury because it was so close to the epicenter. About 400 of its homes, most of them old and wooden, shattered like dry kindling.

Burma opposition replaces leader

BANGKOK (R) — Burma's opposition has given in to army pressure to replace dissident Aung San Suu Kyi as leader but will feel only symbolic loss as she has been under house arrest for nearly two years, diplomats said Wednesday.

In a separate development, the army government said it would reopen universities next month in Mandalay, the centre of underground opposition to military rule since all colleges were closed during an abortive pro-democracy uprising in 1988.

The official Working People's Daily said on Wednesday the National League for Democracy (NLD) had in late March dropped General Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi and Chairman Tin Oo from the central executive committee, which they had led since the party's founding in late 1988.

Diplomats in Rangoon and Bangkok said the military, which has jailed at least 10 senior league figures in recent months, had put pressure on the remaining leaders to formally sever links with the two detained dissidents.

"It's something the SLORC (State Law and Order Restoration Council) have been pushing the NLD to do for some time," said one Rangoon-based diplomat.

"Most people here saw it coming and regarded it as inevitable."

Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of assassinated independence hero Aung San and at the forefront of the 1988 uprising, enjoys almost mythical status across Burma despite not being seen in public since her house arrest in July, 1989.

She has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for her non-violent campaign for democracy.

Diplomats credited her powerful personality as the main reason for the NLD's landslide victory in army-held elections last year. The army, shocked by the result, abandoned promises to step down and demanded parties enter into a year-long process of drawing up a constitution.

"Aung San Suu Kyi casts a long shadow from her home, and everything the army has done has been geared to undermine her appeal and disconnect her from the NLD. Without her the NLD would be very little," a Bangkok-based diplomat said.

Official media quoted the election commission as saying the NLD had replaced Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin Oo, an ex-general now serving a three year jail sentence for undermining the state, with acting Secretary U Lwin and acting Chairman Aung Shwe.

Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Par-

ty, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the two Communist parties — met chief election commissioner T.N. Seshan earlier Wednesday to plead for a late-June poll date in Punjab.

Gandhi, who has said Punjab polls could produce a "terrorist assembly," was expected to make an announcement on a joint poll strategy in Punjab later Wednesday, party spokesman Pranab Mukherjee said.

He said the decision on whether to go ahead with the joint election plan would be a difficult one for Gandhi because Congress considers the BJP its main rival and an alliance with it in Punjab could confuse voters.

The late June date for a Punjab election apparently clears the way for collaboration among rival political parties to defeat militant Sikh candidates in the agriculturally-rich state that shares a border with Pakistan.

Four major Indian political parties, some bitterly opposed to each other, have begun talks on an electoral alliance in Punjab where militants have waged a bloody war for a Sikh homeland.

Thousands of people have been killed in the decade-old fight for Khalistan, "land of the pure," and 1,700 have died this year.

Delegates from the four parties

— Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Par-

India's troubled states to hold elections in June

NEW DELHI (R) — India announced dates Wednesday for parliamentary elections in the states of Assam and Punjab, which have been torn by separatist revolts.

Assam will go to the polls on June 6 and 8 to elect a new state assembly and representatives to the national parliament, the Election Commission announced.

Punjab will vote on June 22.

The rest of the country will vote on May 20, 23 and 26.

The late June date for a Punjab election apparently clears the way for collaboration among rival political parties to defeat militant Sikh candidates in the agriculturally-rich state that shares a border with Pakistan.

The election commission, prodiced hard by the caretaker government of Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar, had earlier announced national and state elections would be held in Punjab and Assam but did not set dates.

SYDNEY, (R) — For sale: Australian ghost town — a renovator's delight. Joadja, nestled in a lush green valley about 90 kilometres southwest of Sydney, is up for sale with price tag of around two million dollars (\$1.5 million).

The former mining town, deserted since the early 1900s, features a cemetery, a schoolhouse and a row of sandstone houses along its main street, Carrington road.

The ghost town also comes with a 1,295 hectare (3,200 acre) valley of prime grazing land — and a mystery.

In 1897 Mrs Jessie Cowie was killed near Joadja Creek, but her murderer was never solved.

The figures ranked New York City ninth for murders among American cities. Washington remains the U.S. murder capital, according to police statistics adjusted to account for population discrepancies.

Australian ghost town for sale

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the two Communist parties — met chief election commissioner T.N. Seshan earlier Wednesday to plead for a late-June poll date in Punjab.

Gandhi, who has said Punjab polls could produce a "terrorist assembly," was expected to make an announcement on a joint poll strategy in Punjab later Wednesday, party spokesman Pranab Mukherjee said.

He said the decision on whether to go ahead with the joint election plan would be a difficult one for Gandhi because Congress considers the BJP its main rival and an alliance with it in Punjab could confuse voters.

The late June date for a Punjab election apparently clears the way for collaboration among rival political parties to defeat militant Sikh candidates in the agriculturally-rich state that shares a border with Pakistan.

Four major Indian political parties, some bitterly opposed to each other, have begun talks on an electoral alliance in Punjab where militants have waged a bloody war for a Sikh homeland.

Thousands of people have been killed in the decade-old fight for Khalistan, "land of the pure," and 1,700 have died this year.

Delegates from the four parties

— Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Par-

ty, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the two Communist parties — met chief election commissioner T.N. Seshan earlier Wednesday to plead for a late-June poll date in Punjab.

Gandhi, who has said Punjab polls could produce a "terrorist assembly," was expected to make an announcement on a joint poll strategy in Punjab later Wednesday, party spokesman Pranab Mukherjee said.

He said the decision on whether to go ahead with the joint election plan would be a difficult one for Gandhi because Congress considers the BJP its main rival and an alliance with it in Punjab could confuse voters.

The late June date for a Punjab election apparently clears the way for collaboration among rival political parties to defeat militant Sikh candidates in the agriculturally-rich state that shares a border with Pakistan.

Four major Indian political parties, some bitterly opposed to each other, have begun talks on an electoral alliance in Punjab where militants have waged a bloody war for a Sikh homeland.

Thousands of people have been killed in the decade-old fight for Khalistan, "land of the pure," and 1,700 have died this year.

Delegates from the four parties

— Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Par-

ty, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the two Communist parties — met chief election commissioner T.N. Seshan earlier Wednesday to plead for a late-June poll date in Punjab.

Gandhi, who has said Punjab polls could produce a "terrorist assembly," was expected to make an announcement on a joint poll strategy in Punjab later Wednesday, party spokesman Pranab Mukherjee said.

He said the decision on whether to go ahead with the joint election plan would be a difficult one for Gandhi because Congress considers the BJP its main rival and an alliance with it in Punjab could confuse voters.

The late June date for a Punjab election apparently clears the way for collaboration among rival political parties to defeat militant Sikh candidates in the agriculturally-rich state that shares a border with Pakistan.

Four major Indian political parties, some bitterly opposed to each other, have begun talks on an electoral alliance in Punjab where militants have waged a bloody war for a Sikh homeland.

Thousands of people have been killed in the decade-old fight for Khalistan, "land of the pure," and 1,700 have died this year.

Delegates from the four parties

— Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Par-

ty, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the two Communist parties — met chief election commissioner T.N. Seshan earlier Wednesday to plead for a late-June poll date in Punjab.

Gandhi, who has said Punjab polls could produce a "terrorist assembly," was expected to make an announcement on a joint poll strategy in Punjab later Wednesday, party spokesman Pranab Mukherjee said.

He said the decision on whether to go ahead with the joint election plan would be a difficult one for Gandhi because Congress considers the BJP its main rival and an alliance with it in Punjab could confuse voters.

The late June date for a Punjab election apparently clears the way for collaboration among rival political parties to defeat militant Sikh candidates in the agriculturally-rich state that shares a border with Pakistan.

Four major Indian political parties, some bitterly opposed to each other, have begun talks on an electoral alliance in Punjab where militants have waged a bloody war for a Sikh homeland.

Thousands of people have been killed in the decade-old fight for Khalistan, "land